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REPORT

OF THE

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Waupun, Dec. 31st, 1858. }

To His Excellency Alexander W. Randall,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved April 19, 1852, "providing more fully for the organization of the State Prison," &c., which makes it the duty of the State Prison Commissioner, on the 31st day of December in each and every year, to make "detailed report to the Governor, verified on oath, which shall contain a full and accurate statement of all the concerns of the Prison, for the year ending on the 31st day of December," &c., I now submit a statement, showing the state of forwardness of the building, financial condition of the institution, property on hand, number of convicts, &c, together with such other suggestions as I have ventured to make, which, if adopted, would, in my opinion, result beneficially both to the State and the convicts.

Having been nominated to the office I hold, without any solicitation on my part, and totally unexpected by myself; never having given my mind to a moment's attention on the subject of prison discipline, or the duties pertaining to the office of State Prison Commissioner, any further than the general and deep interest felt, in common with others, for the reformation and elevation of the lowly and debased, I accepted the honor so kindly tendered me, with the utmost reluctance, knowing my want of experience, and fearing a lack of ability to manage the institution, either with honor to myself, or satisfaction to the State.

Immediately after coming in possession of the office, I sought every source of information I could command, by letter or otherwise, which would assist me in educating myself for the performance of the duties I was called to fulfil. As your Excellency is aware, I have, during the past autumn, visited the prisons of most of the Northern States, for the purpose of qualifying myself for these duties. For the uniformly kind reception which I met at every institution I visited, and the unwearied pains taken by every officer of whom I solicited information, to show and inform me of everything required, I cannot but feel the utmost gratitude. I flatter myself that my journey was not in vain, as I feel a greater degree of confidence in managing more economically and prudently the affairs of the institution over which I am placed during the coming, than I could, possibly, with my acknowledged inexperience and ignorance during the past year.

The great inquiry during the last session of the Legislature was, "How can the Prison be made to pay its way as in other states," and it was for the purpose of solving this problem, in part, that my journey was taken. There are three ways of employing the convicts in the prisons I have visited, as also, in those with whom I have corresponded on the subject.

One method is to contract to the highest bidder, for a term of years, the services of the convicts; the State furnishing shops and overseers, and boarding and clothing the prisoners. The contractors finding power for machinery themselves, or, which is the same thing, hiring it from the State, and having the right of keeping an agent or foreman constantly in the shop, who, it is generally stipulated, shall conform to all the laws of the prison.

Another method is to lease the prison, shops, convicts and all, for a number of years, to the highest bidder, and he clothe and feed the convicts, and perform all the other duties pertaining to the State.

The third is for the State to find stock and have articles made and sold in the market as those of other dealers. For the success of either of these methods, as a means of self-support, it is absolutely necessary, to have the prison, wall, shops, and all the appurtenances finished before a realization of the object can be looked for, if it be expected the convicts shall assist in their construction. In no prison that I have visited, where I received any information on the subject, have the convicts nearly paid their expenses till these works were finished in a sufficient manner to systemize and perfect a plan of mechanical operations, without which all who con-

duct such establishments, know they cannot be profitable. The work of the convicts here, has been put, in a great measure, thus far, on the prison, and in making clothing, shoes, &c., for prison use. A little reflection will convince any one that, as long as convicts are thus employed, they can bring nothing in, in money, to pay their keeping. Neither can it be expected that they will work as constantly under such circumstances, as if in shops, under the eye of a keeper.

Scattered about a yard of five acres in extent, and among piles of lumber, stone, &c., it is impossible to have all under the supervision of the officers constantly, and, of course, there will be much skulking and standing idle.

This cannot be prevented. A statement of the work done during the year will be found in the tabular portion of this report. Permit me, in part justification for having accomplished no more, to say that when I took possession of the office, it was in midwinter, and consequently too cold to work on, or in an uninclosed, unroofed building; and, in addition, to this, there was no money in the treasury to purchase material, and, as there were extreme doubts about funds being appropriated for that purpose, I dared not get in debt for any. The appropriation was made, I think, about the first of April, but the roads were then in such a bad condition, that we could neither get lime, sand, nor such lumber as was required before the first of June, as it will be remembered it rained a great part of the time in April, and nearly all the month of May.

Since that time, we have driven things as fast as possible. It is true, part of the men were employed in the shops all winter, and some sawing wood, and doing other unproductive labor; but after all, we lost the work of the most of them for five months.

It is a question with me, whether, for the accomplishment of any of the ends for which imprisonment is designed, the further employment of convicts, in large numbers on public buildings, is preferable to hiring the work done by citizen mechanics, and having the prisoners employed in shops where they can be continually under the watch of an officer. In a building like this, containing so many apartments, dark passages, cellars, &c., it is necessary to have a very much larger overseer force than is necessary in shops; and thus, unless there is an officer over and with every man, it is out of the question to keep all at work.

Then, again, citizen mechanics acting as foremen, visitors, teamsters, and others, necessarily about and in the yard, are constantly coming in contact with the convicts, smuggling to

them contraband articles, and otherwise exerting deliterious and immoral influences. This cannot be prevented, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. I am strongly inclined to think, after a years' experience, that as soon as shops can be constructed, it would be better for the moral well-being of the convict, as well as the financial condition of the prison, to let the finishing of the institution out by contract, and put the prisoners at work where they will be separate from a class of men who take a mischievous delight in thwarting the officers of the prison in the exercise of their duties.

The same objections which I urge against the employment of prisoners on public buildings, will hold good, in a moral view, against the system of contracting their labor to individuals or companies, and being subject to their presence, or that of their employees in the shops, it may be urged that there is no other profitable way of employing convicts, that the State would lose money by going into extensive mechanical operations, and that the prison should, in all cases, pay its own expenses. I state these objections, because I have heard them. While I dissent in toto from the assumption that it is the highest and first object to make a prison *pay*, I will say that, so far as I have learned, this objection is erroneous.

There are several States in the Union who employ their convicts in the manufacture of articles for sale, and so well, I will particularize presently.

But *paying* prisons, under any system, are not near so numerous as I had supposed, from statements made on that subject. For instance, the Clinton County Prison of New York, *never* paid its expenses. The prison at Sing Sing, has not paid its expenses for many years, and the last Inspector's Report showed the *earnings* to be \$94,946 97, while the expenditures were \$109,586 53, and in this estimate of expenditures, only \$42,350 57 is put down to officer's salaries, when, in fact, counting one-third of the salaries and traveling fees of Inspectors (\$7,500,) which would be \$2,500 for Sing Sing, and which is properly chargeable to the institution, and the actual sum expended for this purpose was \$48,600.

The discrepancy can only be accounted for by supposing that the Inspector's salary, with those of the higher officers are paid, as in some other States, *directly* from the State Treasury. The same report gives the earnings of the Auburn Prison at \$69,954 08, and the expenditures \$74,180 35.

Here, as at Sing Sing, the amount given as paid for officers' salaries, falls short of the aggregate as ascertained on the spot, about the amount of one Inspector's salary, including

\$900 traveling expenses and those of the higher prison officers. The Michigan State Prison has been in operation about twenty years, and yet by the last Report, it appears there was appropriated by the Legislature for that year, the sum of \$25,000.

It is due to say, there was some building done that year, but the State is charged for it at seventy-five cents per day for convict labor, and yet the disbursements exceed the receipts, including the \$25,000 by \$1,118 60.

The Massachusetts Prison is one of the best managed institutions in the United States, and yet it failed to pay its expenses the last year, reported by about \$12,000, and the Legislature was asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 for part indebtedness, as part of the earnings, were not available.

By the last year's Report of the Inspectors of the Ohio State Prison, that institution failed of paying its expenses in the sum of \$3,106 58, and I was told at the prison that, notwithstanding the face of reports, this was better than it ever did before.

It is true, some prisons show a surplus of earnings over expenditures; but wherever I have been informed, this result is arrived at by charging the State for all building, repairs, &c., done by convict labor, as the prison would charge it to an individual.

In the above instances, it will be seen that the whole earnings are given, which are much larger, as a general thing, than the amount of money received. This is explainable in two ways. In the first place there is almost always a good deal of work done in the way of repairs, building, &c., which is credited to the prison as earnings; but which, in fact, brings no money save in the shape of appropriations to defray prison expenses.

In the second place, contractors like other individuals, sometimes fail, and, in that case, notwithstanding bail is given, the State may calculate to lose the indebtedness, whatever it may be, that is due to it at the time. At any rate the sureties will not pay, if not compelled, and, in most instances they work out in some way. Then, the history of all prisons where this system is adopted shows a constant tendency to claims for damages by contractors, which usually result unfavorably to the State.

As a proof this, let me quote from the last report of the New York State Prison Inspector, in giving the result of a settlement of one of these claims. After stating that they had allowed the claimant, Jacob D. Kingsland, the sum of \$4,670,38 they go on to say: "There was only one other

way of settling this question, which we felt sure had been suffered to run too long already,—that was, by directing the then agent and warden to commence a suit for the recovery of whatever balance might be found in the end to be due. The experience of all connected with prisons, *has demonstrated the utter folly* of a resort to litigation between the agents of the prisons and contractors; the result, *in every instance*, having been disastrous to the interests of the State.” The italics are mine.

Here is the settlement of the same Inspectors with another contractor; but before quoting, I will say that this case gives an insight into another vein of State losses by the contract system. When sales are dull, or when there is a depreciation in the market, of such articles as they deal in, the contractors will say, “we are now unable to compete with establishments outside, as there is a great reduction in the price of labor, and we must have something reduced from the per diem of the convicts or we will be obliged to throw up our contract.” This, I am informed by prison officers, is quite common, and, unless their demand is acceded to they *do* throw up the contract, and the State is left with the whole number of convicts under such contractor’s charge idle, for an indefinite period of time, and, probably, a law suit for the recovery of money due, the result of which, as the inspectors of New York have said, is likely to result disastrously to the State. I now quote from the reports: “There is a balance due the agent and warden of the Sing Sing prison from Mr. Wilson, of \$7,971,29, which he claims to be wholly unable to pay, and asks us to make him some allowance for the improvements put upon the property, now wholly valueless to him, but valuable to the State.”

They then state that *he has a lot for sale*, and say further, “We recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Inspectors to settle with him, and make such reasonable allowance as shall be just to him, under all the circumstances of the case; and also, that they be authorized to purchase the lot above mentioned.”

These instances, found in the Report, coincide with information obtained on the ground. When these difficulties are not decided in the courts of law, they hang on unsettled, till the officers of the prison become wearied of delay and settle on the contractor’s terms, or they remain till a revolution in politics places the contractor’s political friends in power, and, even in this case, I am told, the State is sometimes a loser.

With the leasing system, I am less acquainted; but I see

no good reason for supposing a lessee would be less difficult to deal with, or less liable to fail in his engagements, than a contractor.

The States of Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, purchase stock, employ their convicts in manufacturing it, and sell their wares in the market as other manufacturers. With the pecuniary situation of the Missouri Prison, I am not perfectly acquainted; but am informed by letter, that the convicts were leased till a few years ago, since which time they have employed them, to a great extent, in putting up permanent shops. The Warden feels confident when these improvements are finished, that the institution will pay expenses—he thinks it will do more. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Prisons are on the solitary system, hence, they cannot employ machinery to as much advantage as we can under the “congregate” system; but, notwithstanding this, I am informed, that since they have had their buildings perfected, their books have shown balance-sheets in their own favor till within a few years, since which time, the Pennsylvania Prisons have failed to meet their expenses by small amounts. They have not failed, however, as largely as some others under the contracting system, and their financial affairs are in a healthy state.

The New Jersey Prison, under its present efficient managers, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, pays its own expenses.

It is proper to state here, that a statute of Pennsylvania prohibits her penitentiaries from manufacturing any article produced in the cities where they are located. This tends to augment their indebtedness. It is my opinion that, by judicious management of the shops, and rigid economy in the purchase and distribution of prison stores, this system could be made more profitable than the contracting method. In either case, however, the State must expend very considerable sums in buildings without expecting a return in kind. It would sometimes happen, undoubtedly, that unsold articles would remain on hand at the end of the year; but they would be as valuable as demands against contractors, and would have no damages to offset, nor lots for sale. But, as I have remarked, there are the same objections to the contracting and leasing systems, that I have urged against working men in buildings where they are constantly coming in contact with outside workmen, and others about the yard.

These contractors, of course, obtain the services of the convicts *for the purpose of making money!* This is their only object, and the more they can make, of course, the better.

They have no *moral* aim in view, as the prison officers *should*, and, I believe, do have. There may be some very moral and even religious men taking contracts for the labor of convicts, but they are *human*; and the number thus engaged, who will not transgress prison rules a *little*, for the object of augmenting their profits, form the exception, I think. I have learned this by conversing with prison officers, and also, with men who have been employed as agents for prison contractors. Let me give an instance: I got on board the cars at this place, a short time since, to go to Milwaukee. I found several gentlemen engaged in conversation about our prison, and one of them said he had been employed as agent or foreman, for a company of contractors at Auburn, New York, for a number of years. This man amused his companions for a long time with his *smartness* in conveying forbidden articles to the convicts; his management to prevent the officers detecting a prisoner in the breach of prison law, and his tact in getting the good-will of the men by such means, and himself teering clear of detection! He was suspected, he said, by the prison authorities, and they tried to have him removed, but could not effect it because he could get more work out of the men than any other.

Whether his tale was literally true or not, of course I cannot tell; but it agrees very well with nearly all the information I have received on the subject. If, by the distribution of five dollars worth of tobacco, they can get ten dollars worth of extra work, they will, in a majority of cases, do it. This can, and is done, in so many ways, that it is, in most cases, impossible to detect it. The convict will, of course, deny it, and a man who will hold such commerce against law, with a State prisoner, is not above falsehood.

Even when detected, as the New York Inspectors have said, a suit at law would almost certainly go against the prison authorities. I was told at one prison that it was impossible to prevent the convicts getting contraband articles, in consequence of agents and others; and the State had repealed a law very necessary, in my opinion, in the reformation of a convict, because they found it impossible to enforce it. It requires but a little reflection to be convinced of the utter impossibility of exacting obedience to a police regulation, or any law, in a State Prison, when the convict knows there is an outside power to act in collusion with him, not only in the breach of rules, but in preventing detection after they are broken. The moral effect of such acts is decidedly bad. It is absolutely necessary that every rule or law about a prison, should be implicitly obeyed. The government is necessarily

absolute, in a great measure, and hence, cannot be divided. No person but the regularly constituted authority should, by precept or example, encourage or wink at the breach of the least order given.

When this is done, and persisted in, the convict, of course, loses the necessary respect for his officer, supposing, very naturally, that the rule is a tyrannical one, such as outside opinion would justify him in availing, or the person in collusion with him, would not assist in the evasion.

Inside of a prison, as outside, the moral sense is blunted by every wrong act, however small. After the conscience becomes accustomed to break one rule, it is fitted to transgress another; and a more important one, with greater alacrity than the first, and but a short time will suffice to prepare the mind for the commission of any crime when there is a reasonable chance of eluding detection.

Again, inside the prison as outside, when there is nothing to restrain vicious acts but the fear of detection and punishment, we have arrived at a very low state of moral degradation. It may seem strange to some to hear of a moral force, inside of a State Prison, or any restraining power but physical. It is true, there are some who cannot readily be induced to adopt a right course and avoid a wrong one, except through the fear of punishment—they know no other law—they have been taught nothing else. These cases, however, are exceptional, and will yield, doubtless, in most instances, to a practical application of the precepts of Jesus, and a knowledge of the inevitable consequences of wrong and the laws of their own being.

A very large majority of the convicts under my charge, have obeyed willingly, every order given; and have not, to my knowledge, violated any law since I have been here. A few have to be confined in a dark cell once in awhile, and in two or three instances, I have held men under the pump and pumped water in the face. On one man we resorted to this twice, and, I am now well persuaded, the fault was more in an officer over him than in the convict himself. Since that officer has been dismissed, now six months, we have had no trouble with this man. Soon after we took possession here, there were the premonitory symptoms of an insurrection—*just to try us on*; but my ever vigilant Deputy, James Giddings, and the officers in the shop (the stone shop,) assisted by one or two convicts, suppressed it immediately. We put bars and chains on two of the leaders, but have taken them off long since and these men are as quiet as any.

Let the prisoner be removed from all outside interference,

especially from persons only interested in making money out of him—let the police of the prison be composed of the right sort of material, and convince the prisoner that no injustice is intended him, and that he is merely in a school of reform and not a place of vindictive punishment, and I believe the instances will be few, where he will not leave the institution a wiser and better man than he entered. I do not say that all will be thoroughly reformed, but that that great work will have been commenced, so that if society could be induced to receive them in a proper spirit, it could soon be perfected.

Society seldom so receives a discharged convict; and, though there have, undoubtedly, been great improvement made in prison discipline within a few years, still, with deference to those more experienced, I think there is much yet to be done before the convict will be much benefitted in a moral way.

One of the most important *essentials* in the reformation of the criminal is the proper selection of prison officers. Without this, all other efforts will be useless. I am afraid this has seldom been sufficiently attended to; but, as I must speak of it in another place, I will drop it for the present. Another great error, in my opinion, has hitherto been, that the *reformation* of the convict was made *secondary* to having the prisons pay a revenue to the State.

While I accord fully with the strictest economist that penitentiaries should be as little expense to the State as possible—nay, that they should pay *revenues*, if this can be done, while the State does its *duty* to the convict and humanity; still I think the *paramount* object should be the restoration of the guilty to society and their families, reformed, educated, and useful men and women.

How can this be done? I answer that it will be difficult to induce a convict to become just, while he feels that injustice is being done to him. Like begets like. If he discovers an over anxiety in the officers who arrest him, to have him appear in darker colors than he deserves—if he sees the manifestations of spite in the judge who sentences him, and a like spirit in the prison officers after he is delivered to them; and especially if he knows his sentence is unjust, or severer than it should be, he will assuredly be hardened in his guilt, rather than reformed from error. There is, also, a question with me, does the State not transgress the bounds of justice in her dealings with the guilty?

I am not a lawyer, but I believe it is a well established principle of common law, that an individual can only resist

with sufficient force, to protect himself from injury. What right has the State to do anything more?

It will probably be conceded that it has none; but asserted that it does nothing more. Let us see. An individual, from want of moral perception, from hereditary tendency to wrongdoing, or acquired bad habits, commits a trespass on the rights of another—does so repeatedly, till his hand is against every man. What then? It becomes the right, nay, duty of society, or the State, to protect itself, by causing the offender to make restitution, as far as possible, and preventing a recurrence of like depredations in the future. This is all—nothing more—nothing less. It has no right to sever family ties, further than the necessary separation of the offender from his friends for a given time. It has no right to say to this person's partner, who has taken him or her for better or worse, that the marriage relations are severed; that this imprisonment is good cause for a divorce. This law forms an inducement for an infidel wife or husband to swear his or her partner into a State Prison, that another alliance may be formed with impunity. Neither can I conceive how the State has any legitimate demands on the convict's labor, after he pays the amount it costs to keep him. It has no right to *sell* him for a number of years to a contractor or lessee. If it be conceded, as I think it will be, that *one* object of imprisonment is to reform, I ask is a State of absolute slavery a very good place for that purpose?

My opinion is, that the State, while necessarily restraining the convict from a portion of his natural rights, should be very careful to deprive him of no more than is necessary to reach the ends of mercy and justice. Instead of enacting that a convict "shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State," would it not subserve the ends of justice better to cause an account to be opened with each prisoner as soon as he arrives at the prison, let the State furnish him with work by the piece, or some other equitable way, and pay him all he earns over his keeping? The surplus I would have reserved for him at the end of his sentence, or paid on his order to his family or friends.

This *certainly* would be just; to this the prisoner seems to be entitled. In addition to the justice of the thing, it would be more likely to reform than the present system, and it would be more likely to reform, *because of its justice*. It would also, tend to *preserve* family ties, whereas the present system severs them. How consoling it would be for a poor convict in the darkness of his cell on a cold winter night, to reflect that he had that day, transmitted to his wife and children a portion

of his earnings, and that a heartless contractor was not living from the profits that were due to his own family! He would sleep better that night—he would walk forth to his labor next day with more love for his fellows, and an infinitely better opinion of himself. He would go home in thought, to his own fireside, and see, in imagination, the eyes of his little ones glisten with joy when his wife spreads forth the product of his remittance, and told her children, in love and gladness, that their father had sent it to them.

Would this not cement the alliance between this man and his family? Would not he be more contented, more happy? And where there is contentment and peace, is there not hope? Will this family be as likely to become county, or town paupers, as though he furnished nothing for their support, or would the wife be as likely to sue for a divorce, and his children be scattered to the four winds? The reverse of all this would be likely to happen, and when his time would expire he would return home, sure to meet his family in love and with more of a determination than ever before, to be their father, protector and friend.

But, I think I hear it objected that while *some* would more than support themselves, and send something to their families as suggested, and their portion would fail of paying their expenses, and the State would certainly be a yearly loser. I believe this would be the case to some extent. There are many around this prison who have not earned a dollar since I have been here, and probably never will. What then? Is it just to make one rogue pay another rogue's expenses? Is not the State acting roguish herself in this case? But I will be asked if, when the State goes to the expense of building prisons for the prevention of crime, would it not be just to make those prisons, as *institutions*, pay their own expenses? I answer, No; not if injustice be thereby done to the meanest inmate within the walls. Besides, those men who are, or are likely to be public charges in a prison, would be equally so at large. either as rogues or paupers, and it is as easy to support them in the State prison as any place. But the State is not guiltless. A *very large majority* of the inmates of this prison are there in consequence of the maddening influence of a poison held to their lips by State authority. Can the State, then, after licensing a body of men to manufacture criminals, expect these criminals will cost her nothing? I leave this for the determination of legislators. But I am firmly persuaded, that though the system I suggest would tell against the financial view of prison affairs, yet society, at large, would be the gainer. I will waive the axiom that *justice should be done at*

whatever cost, and look at it through the light of dollars and cents. First, then, the majority of convicts removed as they are from idle and vicious company, and stimulated by the thought of doing something for themselves and families, and fitted for the performance of labor by a contentment of mind which a sense of the justice done to them will engender, cannot fail of *producing a greater amount of wealth* than they would be able to do under the depressing influences now brought to bear upon their minds. By wealth I mean the product of labor. Then, again, the convict's family also stimulated by the thought that the labor of their natural provider is not wrested from them and given to support the families of their wealthy neighbor, or thrown into the State Treasury, will entertain better feelings of the world, of their fellow-beings, and will not consider man in his political capacity, their enemy, as they now do, to a great extent; now seek to make reprisals on society for the wrongs which they feel is being done them. This feeling will beget a sense of self-respect and honor, habits of industry, which will not only save them from following the father to prison, but, added to his earnings, will save them from the poor-house. Here will be a saving to Society of costs of future prosecutions and the support of this family either as paupers or criminals for life. But this is not all. It cannot be otherwise than that the convict will leave the prison, with a greater degree of self-respect, and a heart more at peace with his fellows than he now does, and will not be near so likely to enter into his old habits, but, on the contrary, become an industrious citizen and a producer of wealth, instead of a consumer of that produced by others. This all seems so plain to me that I think it deserves a trial, though, of course, I would not feel authorized to adopt any such system without statutory authority. I do, however, feel authorized to commence a system of mechanical operations with a view of employing more profitably the convicts under my charge, and think, were I authorized to give them tasks to perform, and pay for overwork done, it would be more encouraging for them, and better, on the whole, for the State. This would approximate to my plan and would, perhaps, be better to adopt at first, as it would demonstrate, in some measure, how my theory would work.

I have purchased a small quantity of copper stuff, and have established a nucleus for more extended operations in this line. I have chosen this as one branch, because the cost of stock is comparatively little, and the product commands a ready sale for cash. I also intend, unless the Legislature direct otherwise, to plant a quantity of broomcorn, in the Spring

and commence the manufacture of brooms. This article will bear transportation to Milwaukee or Chicago, and always commands cash. The New Jersey prison finds this branch of industry quite profitable, and they purchase their material in Ohio. We already do something at shoemaking, in addition to our own work, but I am of the opinion that stock in this line forms too large a proportion to the whole amount, to be a profitable employment. I would call your attention, and that of the Legislature to the Statute disfranchising a man for life, for the commission of the slightest felony, punishable in the State prison. It seems unjust that a youthful indiscretion should be visited with a life-long punishment. It is true the executive has the pardoning power, but how few of this friendless class are ever restored to the right of citizenship through this channel! Even this is only *mercy* where the convict should have *justice*. The young convict sent here for a few years, feels the weight of this degradation heavier than the years of confinement within these walls. I believe any man who has spirit to aspire to a higher life would. But the evil does not close with the feeling of degradation, for the man who is brought to think himself unworthy of equality with his fellows, will not think himself above the commission of crime. A degraded man is always, more or less, vicious. I hope the Legislature will look to this subject.

The Statute, but more particularly the sentences of the Courts, seems to imply that there is something derogatory in "hard labor," and cannot have a good effect upon the mind of an ignorant man. To be sentenced to "be punished in the State prison, *at hard labor*," would lead the convict to suppose that the hard labor was part of his punishment, and if it be a punishment, then it is something to be avoided, both here and after he leaves. Discharged from prison under this impression he will naturally look about for some means of subsistence by which he can live without resorting to the degradation that he has been so long subjected to by the law, and the sentence of the Court.

Not being fitted by habit or education to engage in any of the *legal* pursuits for obtaining money without earning it, he is obliged to seek his old associates, and, again declare war on the world in the capacity of a burglar or thief. This has a bad effect on others as well as the convict and as an advocate for the *dignity* of the only legitimate and honest means of obtaining wealth, I object to it.

It may be said this is calculated to reform, and not part of the punishment. This may be so, but it is singularly worded, if this be the intention, and, if it is, I suggest the propriety

of having the sentences run so as to read, be punished in the State prison at reading the bible, as well as at hard labor. As labor is not only a virtue, but a necessity of our nature, I would hint the propriety of convicts being sentenced to State prison to have the privilege of working.

Several States have enacted a law which, I am told has a good effect on the conduct of the prisoners. It is something like this: I quote from the report of the Inspectors of the State of Iowa. "The deputy warden shall keep a daily record of the conduct of each convict, and if, at the end of the first month, any one has no infraction of the rules of discipline recorded against him, his term of sentence shall be diminished one day; at the end of the second month, if no infraction is recorded against him, two additional days of diminution are made; for the third month of such continued good behavior, three days of diminution; and for the fourth, four days; and four days for each subsequent month of such continued good behaviour," &c.

Such a law, I think, would be a great inducement for a prisoner to behave himself. Another law I found on the statute book of Pennsylvania is worthy of consideration. In that State the prisons keep an account with the counties, and any convict failing to earn his keeping, has the deficiency charged to the county whence he is sent.

This has the effect of preventing worthless persons being sent to the State prisons "to get rid of them." I was glad to see in almost every prison I visited a tendency to humanitarian feelings towards the convicts; and, in almost every instance, a softening of the discipline from the extremely harsh system of years gone by. The old feeling that a convict was an incarnate fiend is giving place to the more christian sentiment, that he is a brother, though fallen. In accordance with the advice of every member of the State prison committee last winter, as well as the approval of my own judgment, I have permitted the convicts in the prison to read any newspaper that is admitted in a family circle, as well as other current literature.

I was surprised to hear this step condemned, with less or more severity, in every prison I have visited.

The reason generally assigned for refusing it to the convicts, was the desire to prevent their knowing anything transpiring outside of the prison.

What added to my surprise, was the almost equally universal custom of giving the convicts tobacco. Thus they are deprived of the knowledge which would be of service to them on their release, and, at the same time, indulged in the grati-

fication of a debasing, sensual appetite! It is true, I was told in some prisons, it was allowed because; in consequence of contractors, it could not be kept from them; but in other instances they told me they gave it to "get more work out of them!" The physician of Sing Sing prison told me he found the use of tobacco in that institution to be a serious obstacle in his treatment of the sick, and that he was of the opinion that some diseases were caused by the use of this drug. His experience is corroborated by the report of the physician of New Hampshire State prison, for 1856. Sing Sing is one of the prisons where I was told this article could not be kept from the convicts.

After a year of trial, *I am well satisfied*, that reading the news of the day has a good effect, *and that only*.

Much as tobacco is desired by some of them, I do not think there is half a dozen men in this prison who would exchange their privilege of reading the news for the free use of tobacco. Those who I think would, are the most ignorant and worthless. To reclaim a man, it is necessary to enlighten him—to debase him gratify his sensual desires at the expense of his spiritual and mental.

There are now in this library, exclusive of a large quantity of bound tracts and Sunday school publications, not read, three hundred and fifty volumes of books. Forty-three of these are German. Two hundred and fifty dollars was expended last summer for books, as ordered by the legislature. I hope there will be appropriated for this purpose of at least as large a sum yearly. The State of Massachusetts employs a man called a State Agent, whose business it is to receive the convicts on their discharge from prison, and assist them in getting employment. I cannot commend this too highly to our legislature.

It is the most melancholy sight imaginable to see a discharged convict leaving the prison on such cold days as we sometimes have in Wisconsin, with only five dollars between him and starvation or crime, and a suit of clothes insufficient to keep him from freezing! If he gets work, it must be by going a distance, and commencing by telling a lie, either directly or by implorations, for if it be known he had been in State Prison he will not be employed. It argues well for human nature that so few return to prison after leaving it.

Another law I found in one of the States, Pennsylvania, I believe, prohibiting a sentence expiring between the first of December and the first of April. This, also, is worthy of enactment here. I believe all the prisons I visited are governed by Inspectors, who have the general supervision of the

prison, and, in many of the states the appointment of the Warden and subordinate officers. This system, especially in New York, I consider a bad one. In that state, one of the three has the sole management of all the prisons for three months; then another, and so alternately.

The board, when I was there, was composed of one democrat, one American, and one republican, and the consequence was a change of subordinate officers every three months. I can hardly imagine how a Warden can manage a prison unless he has the power of appointing and removing his own officers.

The argument used for an Inspector system is, first, to secure experienced men in the management of the institution; and, secondly, to have a supervisory eye over the Warden, that the State may suffer no loss. As one Inspector is elected every year, it generally changes the government as effectually as though there were only one, and, as in the case of New York, it is even less permanent than when the whole management is under one person for two years. As for the second reason given for the employment of Inspectors, I think the history of prisons in one or two states where it is adopted, will be convincing that it has not always answered the purpose designed.

But a Board of Inspectors is necessarily ignorant of all the minutiae and detail of the prison, and unless they are present all the time, have to depend on the resident officers at last, for any knowledge save what is on the face of the ledger.—As the Governor, in our own State, is obliged to visit the prison occasionally, I can see no benefit growing out of a Board of Inspectors, over our own method. I would, however, have a law authorizing that officer or some other, legally designated to visit the prison quarterly, to settle with the Commissioner.

In some of the States there are teachers appointed to instruct the convicts in the different branches of an English education. This is well; and, in addition to a Chaplain, I would recommend the appointment of a moral instructor, whose business it would be to hold a school a certain number of hours every day, and, in addition to this, to give a weekly lecture to the convicts, on the principles of Moral Philosophy, showing them the inevitable bad consequences of wrong actions, the constitution and nature of things, the laws of their being, and their relation to the outward world and its Creator.

The Rev. Samuel Smith has officiated as our Chaplain since the commencement of my administration, and for several years before. He is a sincere, devoted and excellent man.

He has labored laboriously and well. His salary is \$250.00 per year. For the spiritual condition of the convicts, I refer you to his reports. I will add that there is but one prison in the United States, I believe, that expects a man to preach once every Sunday, and attend to all the other duties of Chaplain, for not small a sum.

In addition to the labors of Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Father Deal, of Fond du Lac, has on several occasions, celebrated mass, and preached discourses to the Catholic prisoners, and such others as chose to hear him.

The law makes it the duty of the Deputy Warden to keep the books of the prison, and the attention of the legislature was called to this fact last winter, and solicited to create an office of clerk and book-keeper, but they refused. I will here state that it is an impossibility for that officer to keep those books and do his other duties. He is now constantly busy from five o'clock in the morning till after seven in the evening, either in the cell room, yard, or in some of the shops, attending to his varied duties, and cannot possibly keep the books in addition. This is the only prison I know anything about, that does not pay a man expressly for that business. I hope the legislature will relieve him of this additional duty.

Several of the prisoners have small sums of money deposited in this office, left, as by law directed, when they entered the prison. They frequently wish to use it, either for the purchase of something for their own use, or to send to their friends. The law makes it necessary for me, before paying it to them, to get an order from the judge of this district. This causes some delay, expense, and trouble, in many cases, balancing the little sums they wish. I see no propriety in placing this power in the hands of a judge, who knows nothing of the circumstances, instead of the Prison Commissioner, who knows all. It would be desirable to have this altered.

We have now, confined in this prison for life, twenty-two convicts. These are among the most peaceable men in the prison. We have never had occasion to punish but two of them. One, by confinement in the dark cell a few hours, and the other, who was sent here insane, and has remained in that situation ever since, we put under the pump, by advice of the physician, to see if we could frighten him into sane conduct. It did no good. With this exception, there are no better behaved men in any place, than these murderers. Nearly half of them committed their crimes when drunk, and are now, when sober, amiable, well disposed men. Notwithstanding, though I hesitate to recommend it, I would call the attention of the legislature to the fact that this class of convicts will be likely

to increase, and having nothing to lose, may unite their force in an insurrectionary movement. I would have no fear with any of the present number, but when the body is increased; some more daring and abandoned one may inspire the others to league with him for an evil purpose.

In the state of Michigan, this class of convicts are confined, each in a separate room, and are not allowed to have any intercourse with any one, save in the presence of an officer. Through you, sir, I would solicit the legislature to consider this matter, and act as their judgment may dictate. I would not add one pang to those already felt by that unfortunate being who has to pass a lifetime within these walls, if the good of others did not seem to require it, but I feel, sensibly, that henceforth, it would be safer to have murderers in the first degree punished by solitary confinement.

This system of confinement, as I have said elsewhere, is adopted in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for all criminals, and I must say, I found one prison conducted on the congregate system where the condition of the convict was less tolerable than in either of those states. In those prisons, I found the officers very humane feeling men, and though the convict must necessarily pass his time in solitude and silence, still they are better fed than in almost any prison I have seen; have large comfortable rooms, good beds and clothing, and the officers spoke to them when I was there with a feeling and familiarity, which I did not see in some other prisons.

The health of convicts in these institutions will compare favorably with any where I visited, and though I do not approve of solitary confinement if it can be avoided, still, in the case I speak of I think perhaps, it might be well.

There was an appropriation of seven thousand dollars made at the last session of the legislature for building purposes. With this it was expected a sewer of sufficient capacity to drain the filth of the prison to the river, a distance of half a mile, would be constructed, and also, the main building of the prison finished. This estimate was based upon a calculation made by the State Prison-committee of last session, assisted by myself, and which was founded on my predecessor's report, and such other information as we were able, at that time, to obtain.

Further investigation of the subject soon convinced me that this sum would be entirely inadequate. As I was myself ignorant on such matters, I applied to Mr. Mygatt, of the firm of Mygatt & Schmidtner, architects, and the designers of the main prison building, in regard to the size that would be necessary to build such a sewer as would answer our purpose perfectly.

His opinion was, that four feet in high and two and one half wide inside, would be as small as would be advisable to make it to be safe from clogging. Allowing one foot for the thickness of the shell, and two feet from the surface of the earth to top of the sewer, (which is not too much to protect it from the action of the frost,) it would require an excavation of eight feet.

Four feet of this would be through solid limestone rock. I procured several estimates of the cost of such a work, and none were less than six thousand five hundred dollars. It was evident, then, that it would be folly to attempt the construction of this sewer and the completion of the main building of the prison with seven thousand dollars. Which would be proper to leave and which pursue?

I knew, should the summer prove to be an unhealthy one, the yard would be a nuisance that would add malignity to any epidemic that might seat itself upon us. On the other hand, the old prison where our stores were kept, and where my family resided, as, also, where the female prisoners are confined, was extremely combustible, and liable to be burnt continually. Had such a catastrophe occurred at that time, the State would have experienced a loss of stores; and the commissioner, who is obliged by law to reside within the precincts of the prison, would have had no residence. The female convicts, also, would be turned out of doors.

It is true there is no place in the new building designed nor well fitted for female prisoners, still, they *could* be kept there; and, under all the circumstances, I thought it advisable to trust to the well established salubrity of our location, and the preventive skill of our physician, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, for continued good health, and hurry the building to completion as fast as possible.

Although there is still much to do on this edifice, it is now, comparatively, nearly done; and I hope the Legislature will look with favor on this departure from their designs. The sewer, which seems to be very necessary, will, I am fearful, cost still more than the above estimates; as, in order to get four feet through the rock, there will necessarily have to be a wide cut in breadth. As the route must be for the greater part of the way through one of the principal streets of the village, it is probable we would not be allowed to use powder. I think it a great mistake in the founders of this institution not putting it on the bank of the stream.

The law authorizes the commissioner to pay to the guards one dollar and fifty cents per day; and the overseers in the several departments of mechanical labor, as, also, the gate-

keeper and overseer of the cooking department one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

I foresaw, early in my administration, that this sort of discrimination would destroy that unity of feeling and action among my subordinates, which was necessary and proper to carry out a harmonious system of discipline. In the first place, the post of keeper or overseer of convicts requires men of finer intellect, more decision of character and quicker preceptive powers than that of guard. In the second place, should an insurrection ever be attempted by the prisoners, the keepers are in the place of greatest danger, and in every other prison, where a discrimination is made at all, it is made in *favor* of the keeper. Again, it sometimes happens that an officer on guard is well qualified for the post of keeper, while a keeper is peculiarly adapted for that of guard. In this case, it would be proper to change them, but the guard is unwilling, of course, to take the keeper's place, because it reduces his wages twenty-five cents a day.

My predecessor encountered these same difficulties, and, failing to have the wages equalized, took the responsibility of paying one dollar and a half all round; and his act was approved, on settlement with the State. I called the attention of the State Prison committee to this subject while here, and showed them the difficulties I had to encounter.

After a candid consideration of the subject, made upon the ground, and in view of all the circumstances they recommended to the legislature an enhancement of the wages of the keepers, &c., to the same as that of the guards. A bill was accordingly presented for that purpose, and, I believe, passed the Senate, but was lost in the Assembly. The reason assigned for the refusal was, that times were hard and men were out of employment—were *obliged to work*, and could be got for even a lower sum than a dollar and a quarter! It was true that men could have been procured for seventy-five cents per day, but they would have been worthless as keepers; however valuable they would have been at some other employments. Permit me to dwell a moment on this subject, as I believe it has never been sufficiently considered.

To begin then, these officers are obliged to be within the prison walls *at all hours*, day and night, unless absent on leave by the Commissioner. This comes pretty near being as close confinement as the convict is subjected to, and it is as necessary as it is close, for should a fire break out at any time, or an insurrectionary movement among the prisoners be manifested, it would be necessary to have the full prison force on hand at a moment's warning. Again, overseers over the dif-

ferent mechanical departments, should be practical workmen in that branch over which they are placed, and is well known that a good practical overseer over a mechanical establishment can seldom be got for a dollar and a half per day; but this is not all. These men coming directly in contact with the prisoners, being in their midst, with and among them all the time, it is very necessary they should be men of active, quick, perceptive powers, who can readily, not only detect any incipient mischief, but be able to read every man's character in his face, in order to know how to deal with each, in the best way possible to exact obedience to orders, without unnecessarily wounding the feelings or irritating the temper.

The convict comes here with the idea that the world is his enemy, and this officer over him an agent of vengeance. The keeper should be capable of disabusing him of this fallacy. There are frequently complaints made by keepers against convicts, which are absolutely and positively denied by the prisoner. The keeper *must be sustained*, while at the same time we are led to doubt the exact truthfulness of his statement. It will be seen from this the very great necessity of this officer being a calm, unprejudiced, dispassionate man, incapable of harboring feelings of revenge, and possessing a character for the most *undoubted* truthfulness. Did he not possess this last requisite, he would be as incapable of fulfilling the duties of his place as though he were physically blind. I have not found all thus truthful.

In fine, a keeper, should be a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, possessing energy and untiring vigilance, united with firmness of purpose, yet very great mildness of disposition, capable of inspiring love in all with whom he comes in contact, giving his orders without giving offense; but in such a manner that the convict knows they must be obeyed.

He should, moreover, be of serious, sober deportment, feeling an interest in, and a relationship to, the unfortunates over whom he is placed; and, above all, he should feel and reverently acknowledge an accountability to a *higher law* than the "rules and regulations" of the prison. The statute forbids the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, &c., to the prisoners, unless ordered by a physician, and my oath obliges me to enforce this law, which I believe to be an excellent one, as much as any other. To do this, I have found it necessary to exclude from my employment, all who are addicted to the use of the latter drug, as the sympathy between consumers of this article, appears to be so strong that it is impossible to keep it from the convict, if the keeper uses it and has it in his possession.

I have been obliged to discharge men from employment about the prison, who have been recommended to me for persons of good character, who were, notwithstanding, so destitute of proper moral perceptions as to daily, weekly, and monthly, pursue a course of deliberate and persistent violation of this salutary law. It will readily be perceived that not every man who can be hired for the lowest sum, is at all fitted to fill such a post as this. He may make a very good farm hand, an excellent journeyman mechanic, a fair lawyer, clergyman, or even fill quite respectably a seat in the Legislature; and yet not be a proper person to take charge of a gang of convicts. I have not succeeded in getting all my officers of the high grade which I speak of; but some of them approximate to it, and it is my constant endeavor to have all come as near that level as possible. To do this, I found it impossible, when the remuneration was only one dollar and a quarter a day and find themselves. Men of the description spoken of can do better. Accordingly, early last spring, I discharged three night guards, and made it obligatory on the other officers in addition to their ordinary duties, to share equally in the work done by those discharged.

After exhorting this additional service, I have taken the responsibility of paying the keepers the same wages as the guards. By this arrangement, all have become satisfied, and there is no jealousy existing between different grades of officers. I have not included the gate-keeper in this arrangement, as he has a house furnished for his family, and has not been called on to perform any extra duty. I trust to the justice of an enlightened and liberal legislature to approve my act.

I believe there is no State in the Union that pays her prison officers, on an average, less than ours, even at a dollar and a half for keepers. There are a few, where they pay their keepers less, (a very doubtful economy,) but their higher officers a good deal more.

The State of Massachusetts pays ten turnkeys, (turnkeys there are what we call keepers) each eight hundred dollars per annum; fifteen watchmen seven hundred and fifty dollars each, and six assistant watchmen, six hundred dollars a piece. These constitute all the subordinate officers. The Massachusetts prison is one of the best governed institutions in the country.

The State of New York pays her keepers six hundred dollars a year each; the Pennsylvania prison at Alleghany City pays three of her overseers six hundred and fifty dollars each, the balance six hundred each. The eastern penitentiary, same

state, pays a portion of her overseers eight hundred dollars a year, and the balance six hundred dollars a piece.

The penitentiary of Illinois is leased to an individual, who by conditions of the lease, is warden of the prison. Of course he has the whole management, and is supposed to know how to procure the right kind of subordinates. He pays the overseers of the cooper and wagon shops a salary of one hundred dollars per month each; that of harness making, sixty dollars per month. These are all the salaries I have any knowledge of in that prison.

The States of Michigan, Connecticut and one or two others pay their keepers less than we pay, but their higher officers get more. Guards, at every prison where there is a difference made, get less than keepers. I do not think good men can be got for either place for less than a dollar and a half a day.

There have been two escapes from the prison during the year; one was gone six weeks before he was retaken, the other only a few minutes. In addition to these, there have been three unsuccessful attempts made to escape. On all of these men but one we put balls and chains and kept them on during the warm weather, not as a punishment, but to keep them safer.

The statute requires the commissioners "whenever any convict shall complain of any such illness as shall require medical aid," to "employ some physician," &c.

The number of convicts at present is so great that a medical adviser is needed every day, and, instead of employing one temporarily, as the statute seems to indicate, I made an arrangement with Dr. H. L. Butterfield to make daily visits for which I pay him one dollar per day.

Many prisoners come here debilitated by excesses of different kinds, and consequently are unable to do anything but what are not sick. These form a rather formidable body of *dead heads*, and are totally worthless in earning anything. With the exception of this class, Dr. Butterfield has managed by strict attention, daily, to war off disease in a very great measure, and I do not think any other prison shows as small percentage of sickness as ours. By the physician's report you will see we lost one man by death, and that we have had one case of varioloid in the yard—an officer. But I refer you on this subject to the physician's report.

The hospital of the prison for males consists of only two small rooms, not more than sufficient to accommodate half a dozen men. In case of any serious epidemic, it would not do at all. After six are accommodated, we are just as badly provided for as though we had none. This is the worst calculation

about the building. Even for the number we can accommodate, it is unventilated and unventilable, besides, it is so nearly adjacent to the Commissioner's parlor, that it makes that room very undesirable.

The female hospital is as large as the male, though the proportion of female convicts to male, will not average more than four per cent. A building will certainly have to be erected for this purpose, or the room intended for a chapel must be diverted from that use, to that of an hospital.

I have found that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, very large quantities of food have been destroyed by the men hiding it in their cells or about their persons. As each man ate in his own cell, it was impossible for the waiters to know, when a convict called for more victuals, whether he had eaten what he had or not, and, in some instances, twice as much was handed in to them as was eaten. This was carried out by them, or left in the cells for use between meals, and much of it wasted. Some, undoubtedly, hid and called for more to gratify a feeling of mischief.

I found, on my tour to the east, that other prisons had been troubled in the same way, and now a common table is quite generally substituted for the isolated method of former years. I was told, particularly in Michigan, that a great saving was effected by the change.

I have, accordingly, since my return, ordered tables and have them eat in that manner now, save in the evening, when they generally have a pudding, and eat in their cells, as usual.

We have no dining-room; and, in place of one, we use the space in the cell-room, between the cell-block and the outside wall. I feel confident this will save a considerable sum during the year; but we ought to have a dining-room; and, as it is indispensable to have an hospital, I would recommend an appropriation for a building, say forty feet wide, and eighty feet deep, two stories high, for these purposes.

The upper story could be used for the hospital, the lower for the dining-room.

Soon after I came here, I found there had been United States prisoners kept here, amounting in the aggregate to seven hundred and twenty-nine weeks. After careful investigation, I found nothing had even been paid for their keeping. I accordingly made out a bill, dating to some time in the summer, and presented it to the United States Marshal. That officer informed me, by letter, that he had forwarded the account to Washington, to the office of the Secretary of the Interior. I think it was accompanied with Judge Miller's

opinion, that it should not be allowed; first, because it should have been presented every six months; and secondly, because the convicts were sentenced to hard labor, and ought to pay their keeping. He sent me a copy of Judge Miller's letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which I transmitted to your Excellency.

As our own convicts are not all supplied with profitable work, it can hardly be expected we can keep United States prisoners at work which will pay. I hardly think the first objection of Judge Miller's serious.

I never heard before that because a claim was not presented when it was due, that that would be a bar against the collection of it afterwards.

Every State that I know anything about, charges and gets paid for United States convicts. Some States give them credit for work done, and some do not; but in either case there is always a balance in favor of the State. I have ascertained since I made out the bill last summer, that the State has received for United States convict labor, the sum of \$647.43.

I have made out another bill, dating to January 1st, 1859, gave credit for \$647.43, and have had it presented again.

One of these convicts who, it is supposed, should have earned his keeping, I have learned was under the doctor's charge nearly all the time he was here—one year and a half. Another, who is here now, is a sickly boy of fifteen, who could do nothing if we had shops to put our men to work in. The balance have only earned what we have credited, and even the labor done, could have been done as well, probably, by some of our own convicts who were, in consequence of giving it to these men, at some unprofitable employment. The truth is, we have been troubled to keep them all busy.

I have charged four dollars a week for board, clothing, guarding, and medical attendance, amounting to \$2,916.00, or, after deducting the credit, \$2,268.57.

I hope your Excellency will call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and that some action will be taken on it to the end that I may know how to act should a refusal of payment be persisted in. I see nothing unreasonable in that case, to authorize the commissioner to re-deliver such convicts to the United States Marshal, with instructions to receive no more.

I will make no recommendation for appropriations for building purposes, more than to say what *should* be done *immediately*, and leave it to a legislative committee to say what, if any, can be done without.

A building for a dining-room and hospital, I have already

mentioned. We have thought it prudent to keep eight men as guards on the wall, from the first of June till the first of December, in consequence of the insecurity of the fence now being called by that name. This is two more than my predecessor employed, and four more than we now have, or will have through the cold season.

The increase of convicts in the yard, was the reason of employing more than my predecessor, and the number will have to be increased again as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm to warrant a convict in laying in barns and out-houses without danger of freezing.

This subject was agitated in the Legislature last winter, but nothing done. The present fence can scarcely be called an obstacle to escape, much less an obstruction to thieves and intermeddlers, from the outside, getting in in the night. We want a wall very much for both purposes. We have, this year, increased the current expenses \$1,095 00 for extra guards, and \$175 00 for repairing the present rotten concern, more than would be necessary had we a wall twenty-five feet high. This extra guard expense will have to be resorted to every summer till a wall is built.

The increase of prisoners during the last two years, has been ninety-four; and there are only ninety-one vacant cells left. In addition to this, the female convicts may be burnt out at any time, and, in that case, there will be no place for them. I speak of this to show the urgent necessity of building the north prison wing immediately, as, were it commenced now, it could hardly be expected to be finished before it will be necessary to occupy it.

Permanent shops should be built, so that we could employ the convicts as much as possible within doors, as I am firmly persuaded they should not be mixed up with citizen mechanics and others promiscuously, in a yard, or around a building.

They cannot be prevented from idling away their time; they destroy much more clothing, and it is impossible to maintain discipline among them.

The old prison will answer for temporary shops, but permanent stone buildings should be erected immediately.

The sewer, also, spoken of in another place, seems to be indispensable.

The main building of the prison is yet unfinished, and, I will add, unfurnished, also. I will not press an appropriation for furnishing the commissioner's residence, as I can do without furniture one year longer as well as any other man, never having been accustomed to much.

My predecessor recommended the purchase of a strip of

land on the South line of the prison enclosure, as it would, at that time and now, be an easy matter for the owner of that land to build close to the line and converse from the upper windows of his residence with the prisoners in their cells. I would also recommend the purchase of a strip, say one hundred and fifty feet wide, running the length of the State land. The same width of land could be spared from the North line, which, by being divided into village lots, would probably sell for considerably more than the piece to be purchased.

A fire-engine ought to be owned in the yard, as there are frequently fires in the mechanic-shops of other prisons, and our old buildings are much more combustible than any I have seen.

As the article of light forms no inconsiderate item of expense, I would recommend the erection of gas-works within the yard. Other prisons have done so, and have made a saving thereby.

I will, myself, take the responsibility of putting up a mill to grind our own meal, if not forbidden. I think much might be saved by buying our wheat and Indian corn and grinding it. Wheat ground and sifted in a common sieve as Indian corn is now sifted, makes a very healthy and palatable bread. I speak from experience, for I eat no other.

An engine would be the best power, and in that case, it could be used for other purposes; but a horse will do. I hope the Legislature will think of this as considerable could this way be saved, which added to other means of saving mentioned, would very considerably lessen the yearly current expenses, and put us on a footing with other institutions that we are pointed to as paying prisons, and which have all these accommodations.

Foreseeing the want of employment for the majority of our men after we should cease to work on the building, and not doubting the ultimate completion of the north wing, I have taken the responsibility after consulting your Excellency, to purchase a quantity of stone; and I am now employing forty convicts in cutting them, preparatory to putting them in a wall.

If it is not thought advisable to build the north wing, the stone will do for any other building the State may choose to put up in the yard, or they may be sold, if wanted, to any one building in the neighborhood.

There is no other way of keeping the convicts employed through the winter, and even this, only supplies labor for a portion who are not employed in the shops. We will have to divide wood sawing and such necessary but non-paying work among the others equally.

I trust the Legislature will see the necessity of this step, and make an appropriation for the payment of these stone. There have been delivered up to this date, one hundred and forty-three cords, amounting to \$3,466.65.

I find it impossible to comply with the statute requiring the Commissioner to make a report on the 31st day of December, containing "a full and accurate statement of all the concerns of the prison for the year ending on the said 31st day of December."

The 31st day of December is the last day of a quarter, and a busy day in a State Prison Commissioner's office, consequently, the "statement" must be made out a day or two after. I hope the Legislature will change this time of making the report till a week or two after the 31st of December, or require the year to close earlier.

It may not be improper to state, (though it is no part of the duty in making out a report,) that it is now in contemplation to hold a United States Convention of Prison Officers, and others interested in the reformation of the convict, and the subject of prison discipline, at some central point during the next spring or summer.

Such a meeting where a free interchange of views and experience on this subject, may be made and discussed by those most experienced in such matters cannot fail, I think, especially, if continued yearly, to produce a very salutary effect. At present, every State appears to have a theory or system, in some measure, of its own, without profiting by those of its neighbors. As every trade, occupation, and profession, are forming associations for mutual improvement, it appears necessary that this very important calling should not be behind others. If such a convention be held, as I think it will, I would hint the propriety of a small appropriation to defray expenses in attending it. I purpose to be present at any rate, and leave it with the Legislature to determine whether it will be of sufficient public importance to pay my expenses.

There has been a bill presented to me by Mygatt & Schmidtner, for services rendered as architects, in the year 1857. The account, or, rather, the balance claimed, is \$200, upon which they now claim \$14 interest. They assert that there was a full agreement with my predecessor, Edward McGarry, for this amount, in addition to what they received from him; but that he, for some reason, referred them to the legislature for this balance. The subject, I think, was brought before the legislature last winter, but they were not allowed the bill. I have not felt authorized to pay it, as Mr. McGarry, in his last

report, only says, they had "claimed from me some extra compensation for services rendered, as did some other men employed in the construction of the main building; but I deemed it more prudent for me to refer such matters to whom it properly belonged." These men have thought of commencing an action at law against the Commissioner for the recovery of this sum, but have been induced to wait until it was once more presented to the legislature, hoping that body would either allow it, make a direct appropriation for that purpose, or authorize me to settle it. I believe the sum is honestly due them, but it has never come before me in a shape as seemed to justify me in paying it.

My predecessor reported the whole indebtedness of the prison for the year 1857, to be \$36,125 99, and also a balance unpaid from 1856 of \$2,768 16; also, money received from convicts entering prison, \$159 56, making, in all, the sum of \$39,053 71. Of this sum he had paid in cash and convict labor, \$33,405 61, leaving a balance of \$5,648 10 to be provided for. As an off set to this sum, he reported "reliable credits on the books to the amount of \$ 578 85
Groceries, pork, beef, flour, wood, cloth, leather and
other supplies on hand to the amount of 4,668 23

Making, in all, ...	\$5,247 08
The credits spoken of were as follows:	
From T. Snow, for cut stone in 1856,	\$ 6.44
" D. E. Dingman, do do	74.76
" R. Pebbles, do do	27.67
" H. Van Winters, do do	58.86
" L. Raymond, blacksmith work,	11.03
" Hatcher & Moore, cut stone in 1857,	161.22
" Whitney & Danforth, convict labor,	153.98
" C. Rouk & Co., " "	84.89
	\$578.85

Of these sums I have collected,	
From Whitney & Danforth, and applied on	
work done on main building,	\$153.98
" R. Pebbles, and applied on current	
expenses,	12.00
	\$165.98

Mr. Van Winters has convinced me that the charge against him is a mistake, and that he has paid for all the stone he ever got. Mr. Pebbles had an offset paid former commissioners, of \$ 15.67

Rouk & Co. have paid me in work,	44.52
To which add, from above,	165.98

Making,	<u>\$210.50</u>
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Hatcher & Moore's account is unsettled, but I consider it perfectly good ; as, also, the balance of Rouk & Co's. I do not think the balance can be collected. As a further offset he reported as chargeable to the current expenses of 1858, different articles in store room and yard as follows :

Leather and findings for shoe shop,	\$ 148.98
Material for clo hing,	805.52
Ready made clothing,	80.76
Stock in store room,	398.66
Provisions, such as flour, pork, &c.,	513.91
Wood,	1,556.90
Farm stock and farm tools,	261.25
Books for library,	200.00
Furniture for Commissioner's room,	88.09
Fairbank's weighing scales,	60.00
Stock in paint shop,	50.50
Materials and articles in blacksmith shop,	503.66
	<u>\$4,668.23</u>

Of this amount, I found worthless 10 barrels of pork, spoiled,	218.50
3052 pounds flour,	60.14

The wood included in this estimate was chiefly logwood, and had been piled in large quantities together, and had become somewhat rotten, so that one and a half dollars per cord would be all it was worth.

This would be a loss of	\$ 778.45
Making a loss of	1,057.09
Which, deducted from	4,668.23

Leaves a balance of	<u>\$3,611.14</u>
Which added to the amount collected from individuals,	210.50

Makes the sum of	<u>\$3,821.64</u>
in property which I received.	

There is, however, one from Hatches & Moore,	161.22
And C. Ronk & Co.,	40.37

	<u>\$201.59</u>
To which add	\$3,821.64

Makes the whole amount	<u>\$4,023.23</u>
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which was a proper offset against the indebtedness. This indebtedness, however, foots up one hundred dollars more than it appears in Mr. McGarry's report.

The true amount was	\$4,938.16
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The footing in his report is	4,838.16
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There was also debts due, and not reported, the following sums:

To Milwaukee News,	\$30.30
To Philander Cole,	4.12
To money due convicts,	1.59

Making,	<u>\$36.01</u>
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Which added to the true footing of indebtedness for current expense, makes the sum of	\$4,974.17
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Add for indebtedness of 1856,	650.38
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Balance due prisoners on trust,	159.56
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Making the total debt for current expenses,	<u>\$5,784.11</u>
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The building indebtedness was	5,112.54
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To which add the building indebtedness of 1856,	72.41
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Makes,	<u>\$5,184.95</u>
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To this add indebtedness for current expenses,	<u>5,784.11</u>
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Makes in all,	<u>\$10,969.06</u>
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There was a claim reported in favor of Albert Walker, of forty-five dollars, for merchandize; also thirteen tons of hay were reported at Albert Walker's, worth seventy-eight dollars. This was among the offsets. Mr. Walker is credited on the books \$120 for twenty tons of hay, and charged with cash \$75. The balance would be forty-five dollars. I sent for one load of this hay, (a distance, I was told, of four or five miles,) and when it came, I found it to be a poor article of marsh hay; and, as I could get good Timothy hay for six dollars a ton within forty rods, I concluded to take no more. I did not consider it worth hauling.

I will now state what sums of money I have received from all sources.

From State Treasury,	\$47,000.00
From shops and sales,	345.86
From convicts entering prison,	24.13
From Pebbles, as aforesaid,	12.00

\$47,381.99

Of this sum, I have paid on current ex-	
penses, the sum of	\$28,070.78
Building indebtedness,	7,539.20
Indebtedness of 1856-7,	10,435.53
Balance on hand Decemember 31st, 1858,	1,336.48

\$47,381.99

Whole amount of current expenses for	
1858,	\$35,291.05

On which I have paid cash
as above,

\$28,070.78

Paid by sales from shops and yard, 429.98

\$30,500.76

Balance against current expenses, 1858,	\$4,790.29
" " " 1856-7,	535.53

Making,

\$5,325.82

To effect this there is cash
on hand,

\$1,336.48

Reliable debts due on book,

425.64

Stock in shoe & tailor shops
see table A,

266.59

Stock in store room, table B,

2,145.67

" office " C,

247.75

Stock in Blacksmith's shop,
table D,

825.23

Stock in Tin shop, table E,

15.75

" yard, " F,

778.81

" commissioner's

rooms, table G,

394.50

Balance due from Hatches
& Moore,

161.22

Bal. due from Ronk & Co.,

40.37

\$6,638.01

Indebtedness not down,

\$5,325.82

Making bal. in favor of current expenses, \$1,312.19

In arriving at this estimate, however, the stock, debts, &c., left by my predecessor, amounting to \$4,023.23, is not added. Taking this into account, it will leave the current expense account in debt as follows:

Offsets of 1857,	\$4,023.23
Balance in favor of 1858,	1,312.19

Leaving a balance against prison of	\$2,711.04
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There is still due the prison, from the United States, the sum of \$2,268.57, which is a fair offset, and will undoubtedly be paid if the Legislature take firm ground, and refuse to keep such convicts unless they are paid for.

Mr. McGarry, in his offsets, has counted a quantity of farm tools, books in Library, Fairbank's weighing scales, &c., which we have still on hand, but not reckoned in the estimate of offsets. I think our clerk has charged a few articles to building indebtedness which, properly, belongs to the current expense account, and, likewise, team services to current expense account which was used almost exclusively on building work.

The amount of appropriation recommended by Mr. McGarry, to defray part indebtedness, was \$10,023.11. It will be seen, I have paid on the indebtedness of those years the sum of \$10,435.53, being an excess over his recommendation of \$412.42. I have, also, paid \$539.20 on the building indebtedness of this year, more than was appropriated for that purpose.

Both of these sums have been taken from the appropriation for current expenses for this year, which increases the year's indebtedness their aggregate amount, viz: \$951.62.

The total amount of indebtedness for building purposes, including stone bought in anticipation of building the north wing, is

	\$16,328.36
Of this amount I have paid, as	
before stated, in cash,	\$7,539.20
By work in shops, &c.,	942.79
	\$8,481.99

Leaving a sum to be provided for of	\$7,846.87
Which, added to current expense debt, after deducting cash on hand, \$1,336.48	\$3,453.81

Leaves	\$11,300.66
To which add indebtedness of 1856-7,	535.53
Also a claim in favor of Whitney & Danforth, as authorized by last Legislature,	51.84

Making total part indebtedness up to this day, December 31, 1858,	\$11,888.05
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We have on hand, for building purposes, as offsets against part of this indebtedness, the following property, viz:

103 cords block stone, 25c,	\$2,575.00
41 1-2 cords cut, or 50 rough stone, 25c,	1,250.00
36 cords marble stone, \$4.50,	162.00
1800 bushels sand, 9c,	162.00
250 " lime, 18c,	45.00
2500 feet lumber, \$17,	42.50
5 kegs nails,	25.00
	\$4,261.50

The above stone includes those bought for north wing.

For the amount of labor done during the year by convicts, see estimate of labor on main building as estimated by Mygatt and Schmidtner, as, also, the table following.

Work done in shoe and tailor shops, other than for prison purposes, is reckoned among debts, articles on hand, &c. Soap makers, cell hands, wood sawyers, farm hands, &c., is not counted.

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE ON MAIN BUILDING AS ESTIMATED BY MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER.

Cutting of bushed common Ashler in Octagon Towers and for Battlements above main cornice; 3450 sq. ft. at 35c,	\$1207 50
Labor in putting up Cranes in working order, and building scaffolding,	140 00
Cutting and setting stone cornices on Octagon Towers and ornamental work on Octagon windows above main cornice,	532 99
Masonry above main cornice, 228 perch at \$3.50	798 00
" in foundation walls for front portico and for steps in front and rear, 100 perch at \$2.50	250 00
" laying brick walls, 20,000, at \$3.00	60 00
" " arches over the west part of basement corridors,	40 00
Labor in walling around wash kettle and cooking Range,	20 00
" " building two fire-places,	32 00
" " cutting through South wall for hot air registers and for Look-out from Superintendent's room,	38 00
" " building hot air pipes into masonry above basement arches, in corridors of principal story,	50 00
" in drilling holes in walls for furring plugs,	100 00
" " rebuilding five courses of cut stone in three of the Octagon Towers, above main cornice,	36 00
Rebuilding walls in areas for basement windows in front,	25 00
Cutting and setting hearth stones,	5 00

Labor in excavation for foundation walls of portico steps in front and rear; also for water pipes laid from the cistern to force pumps,	82 00
Labor in putting in temporary plank drain including excavation and re-filling, 412 ft. at 25c.,	103 00
Deafening floors with mortar and quick lime, 1760 yds at 10c.,	176 00
Cutting new radiating steps for rear entrance, 4 pieces at \$3.00,	12 00
Re-cutting steps with curved heads for rear entrance, 8 pieces, at \$1.50,	12 00
Labor in fitting and laying steps to front entrance,	220 00
“ on front portico. (completed,) also, on part of balcony,	290 00
Balustrade on rear balcony,—completed,	60 00
Cutting and laying flagging in principal story, &c., 1680 ft., at 50cts.,	840 00
Smoothing of flagging laid in basement in 1857,	120 00
Dressing and laying out stone in side walls and floor of Superintendent's vault,	146 00
Labor in cutting openings in old South wall for doors connecting main building with South wing, also setting stone jambs, sills and caps for same,	24 00
Labor in building cold air registers into walls,	25 00
“ “ cutting in blind flooring between joists, 190 squares at \$1.25,	237 50
Planeing, matching and laying 200 squares 1½ inch flooring, at 8 s. per square,	200 00
Making and setting 44 window frames—stuff prepared in 1857, partly used, \$2.00 pr. frame,	88 00
Jambs and casings of all windows except chapel—complete,	360 00
Making circular window frames for octagons, and small squares for attic story, 31 pieces, \$1.50,	46 50
Making and fitting window sash,	212 00
Moulded and bevel bases in all rooms—complete,	236 00
Labor in framing platform and belfry and securing the same to roof, including the foot timbers for it to rest upon,	360 00
Labor in completion of same, framing roof and blinds included,	245 00
Main stairs three story high, also two flight leading to chapel,	486 00
Door frames and casing—complete—75 pieces at \$6.00,	444 00
Making, hanging and trimming doors,	160 00
Labor in repairing truss beams in chapel floor,	25 00
“ “ making hot air pipes, 350 ft. at 30c.,	105 00
Furring outside walls and cross furring ceiling joints,	180 00
Labor in setting partition studs and bridging same,	146 00
“ “ framing and laying ceiling joists over chapel,	80 00
° Lathing, (in part) and plastering 5560 yds at 20cts.,	1112 00
“ done, ready for plastering, 812 yds at 4cts.,	32 48
Double thickness doors for front and rear entrance with transverse lights to each; also sliding doors in second story,	180 00
Cleaning wood work ready for painting,	75 00
Water reservoir in third story,	48 00

Removing rubbish and taking down scaffolding, &c.,	60 00
Glazing and painting, as far as now completed,	450 00
Labor in making iron winding stairs, iron doors, locks for iron and wood doors, anchors for belfry, bolts, spikes, &c.,	600 00
Labor in making drum to form iron winding stairs over, leading from chapel floor to cupalo,	20 00
	\$11,581 98
From this deduct for citizen's work,	776 56
	\$10,805 42

ESTIMATE OF CONVICT LABOR AND IMPROVE- MENT MADE DURING THE YEAR, ASIDE FROM BUILDING.

Setting posts, braceing and bolting fence, and building five guard-houses on same,	\$175 00
Building tinsmith and cooper-shop's,	125 00
" addition to blacksmith shops,	30 00
" new crane for stone-shop,	35 00
New gate to front entrance to prison yard,	7 00
Repairs on stone-shop,	15 00
Repairs on barn,	18 00
Repairs on stone-shop and tables for same,	25 00
Repairs on warden's apartments in old prison,	40 00
Putting ventilators on roof of south wing,	40 00
Cutting 41 1-2 cords stone,	1,245 00
Building privy for commissioners,	25 00
Railing round corridors in cell room,	80 00
Work making cess pools and drains,	40 00
	\$1,900 00

For statistics, amount of property on hand not prized, &c.,
see tables.

The appropriations for past indebtedness should be	\$11,888 05
Appropriation for current expenses for the year 1859,	30,000 00
	\$41,888 05

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN SHOE AND TAILOR SHOPS.

4 suits clothes for discharged prisoners,	\$50 00
2 1-2 yds. wigging at 30 cts., 2 convict coats at \$3,	6 30
2 coats at \$7 50, 1 pair pants \$2 50,	17 50

36 yards black cambric \$4 50, 3 vests \$3,	7 50
5 yards vesting at 65 cents., 1 vest-pattern 50 cts.,	3 75
2 pair prisoner's pants,	4 00
4 1-2 yards plaid cloth at 75 cents,	3 37
9 yards black celicia at 9 cents, 14 yards white do. at 9 cents,	2 07
20 yards brown linen at 25 cents,	5 00
26 yards canvas at 20 cts., 5 yds. watered satin \$2,	7 20
8 neck-ties \$2, 6 papers. needles 30 cents,	2 36
1-2 gross pant buckles 50 cts., 3 gross buttons \$1,	1 50
20 yds. worsted binding 5 cts., 1-2 lb. sewing silk \$4,	5 00
1 gross shirt-buttons 37 cents, 4 gross jacket do. 75 cents,	1 12
87 sheets cotton wadding at 3 cents,	2 61
9 1-2 dozen gilt buttons,	1 19
4 lbs. shoe-thread \$2 50, 40 zinc and iron nails \$4,	6 50
20 pair stogy shoes \$30 10 pairs kip shoes \$17 50,	47 50
10 pair boots fitted and unfinished,	20 00
2 1-2 kip-skins \$15 1-2 ccw-hide \$1 50,	16 50
9 pair morocco shoes fitted up \$9,	9 00
5 lbs. split leather \$1 75, 4 morocco skins \$7	8 75
2 French calf-skins \$7, 5 lineing skins \$3 75,	10 75
7 pair kip boot fronts,	7 00
5 pair calf boot fronts \$7 50, 3 lineing skins \$1 50,	9 00
5 yards morocco binding skins,	5 00
26 towels at 18 cents, 4 gross lasting tacks 37 1-2,	6 18
	\$266 59

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN STORE ROOM.

317 yards canton flannel, 13c,	\$ 41 21
308 " striped shirting, 12c,	36 96
247 " satinet, 60c,	148 20
24 dozen socks,	108 00
12 " pails, \$3,	30 00
50 lb batts,	5 00
4 dozen knives & forks,	6 00
19 axe helves,	3 80
200 lbs. rice	16 00
1-4 chest tea,	7 00
1 hay knife,	1 50
12 yards check, 1s	1 50
4 do black drilling, 1s,	50
18 sheep skins,	15 00
5 morocco skins,	8 00

10 calf skins,	15 00
1 cow "	3 00
10 binding skins,	11 00
3 kip skins,	19 50
8 lbs. splits,	3 36
21 pair pillow slips, 3s,	7 87
23 pair sheets,	23 00
28 bed quilts, 12s,	42 00
19 pillows, 4s,	9 50
19 straw beds, 6s,	14 25
21 water pails, 2s,	5 25
10 wash dishes, 4s,	5 00
5 cups, 2s,	1 25
5 wash tubs, 8s,	5 00
28 float files, 7s,	24 50
1 table spread, 20s,	2 50
447 striped shirts, 6s,	335 25
573 sheets, 4s,	286 50
253 cotton flannel shirts, 6s,	189 75
560 towels, 1s,	70 00
30 pillow slips, 18c,	5 40
403 pairs drawers, 6s,	302 25
205 bed ticks, 6s,	153 75
209 pillow ticks, 18c,	37 62
12 water pails, 2s,	3 00
3 " cans, 8s,	3 00
4 tables, \$5,	20 00
4 pail boxes, \$3,	12 00
4 kerosene lamps,	7 50
33 dining tables, \$3,	99 00
	\$2,145 67

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN OFFICE.

13 prs boots worth \$5 00	\$65 00
6 " " " 2 00,	12 00
1 " " " 3 50,	3 50
4 " " " 2 00,	8 00
20 " shoes " 62 1-2	12 50
1 " " " 1 75,	1 75
2 " " " 1 25,	2 50
1 " " " 1 00,	1 00
1 " " " 1 75,	1 75
2 " " " 1 50,	3 00
1 table, " 4 00,	4 00

1 book case, "	4 50,	.	.	.	.	4 50
1 writing desk,	5 00,	.	.	.	.	5 00
9 reams paper,	3 75,	.	.	.	.	33 75
12 doz. ivory combs,	1 50,	.	.	.	.	18 00
12 " horn "	1 00,	.	.	.	.	12 00
1 looking glass,	2 00,	.	.	.	.	2 00
1 diamond,	5 00,	.	.	.	.	5 00
10 doz. buck mittens,	5 00,	.	.	.	.	50 00
1-2 ream letter heads,	2 50	.	.	.	.	2 50
						\$247 75

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

14000 lbs. common iron, 4 1-2c,	.	.	.	\$630 00
250 lbs. cast steel, 20c,	.	.	.	50 00
14000 lbs. stone coal, \$10 50 per ton,	.	.	.	73 50

STOCK OF READY WORK.

12 pair staples and rings, \$1 00,	.	.	.	\$12 00
60 horse shoes, 12c,	.	.	.	7 20
317 lbs. drag teeth, 9c,	.	.	.	28 53
3 locks, \$8 00,	.	.	.	24 00
				\$825 23

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN TIN SHOP.

3 pails, \$1 13, 4 tea pots, \$1 00,	.	.	.	\$2 13
4 skimmers, 50c, 1 dust pan, 25c,	.	.	.	75
2 copper wash dishes,	.	.	.	\$2 00
3 tin wash dishes,	.	.	.	87
2 dozen candle moulds,	.	.	.	1 50
5 dozen cake cutters,	.	.	.	2 00
1 bird cage, \$2 50, 30 lbs. wire, \$4 00,	.	.	.	6 50
				\$15 75

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN YARD.

37 cords wood, \$2 63,	.	.	.	\$ 97 31
70 cords wood, stove length, \$3 25,	.	.	.	227 50
100 bushels corn, 4s,	.	.	.	50 00
700 " potatoes, 2s,	.	.	.	175 00

150	"	turnips, 20c,	.	.	.	30 00
200	"	carrots, 2s,	.	.	.	50 00
19	hogs,	\$6 00,	.	.	.	114 00
- 1	cow,	purchsaed this year,	.	.	.	35 00
						\$778 81

The following property is on hand, but I do not consider it fairly an offset against current expenses:

6 shovels, 1 cultivator, 3 pitchforks, 1 plow, 1 drag, 3 garden rakes, 6 hoes, 8 wheelbarrows, 8 small stoves and pipes in guard houses, 1 block and tackles, 1 large scales, &c., as, also, the property mentioned in the following tables:

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN COMMISSIONER'S ROOMS.

2 ward robes	\$4 00	.	.	.	.	\$8 00
2 carpets,	10	.	.	.	.	20
39 chairs,		.	.	.	.	19 50
8 stands,	2 50	.	.	.	.	20
2 wash stands;	2 50	.	.	.	.	5
10 tables,	3	.	.	.	.	30
3 mattresses,	6	.	.	.	.	18
1 bureau,	6	.	.	.	.	6
1 wash sink,		.	.	.	.	8
4 bed steads,	2	.	.	.	.	8
2 lounges,	8	.	.	.	.	16
2 cupboards,	8	.	.	.	.	16
2 sinks,	6	.	.	.	.	12
1 clothes box,		.	.	.	.	2
2 cooking stoves and furniture,		.	.	.	.	73
1 secretary,		.	.	.	.	25
1 safe,		.	.	.	.	
1 looking glass,		.	.	.	.	1
3 stoves,	12	.	.	.	.	36
2 "	13	.	.	.	.	26
2 secretaries on hand,		.	.	.	.	
6 pr. window curtains,	7 50	.	.	.	.	45
						\$394 50

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

18 shirts, 317 towels, 13 pairs new shirts, 10 pillow cases, 16 blankets, 6 bed covers, 9 bed ticks, 9 pillow cases, 3 pails, 1 dipper, 3 pair blankets, 1 bed spread, 1 bed tick, 1 table,

1 stand, 12 chairs, 1 clock, 7 bedsteads, 1 matrass, 1 stove-pipe, 1 sink, 1 cooking-stove with furniture, 3 wash-tubs, 3 wash-boards, 3 smoothing-irons, 1 carpet, 1 fall-leaf stand, 1 lounge, 1 looking-glass.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN CARPENTER SHOP.

7 sets of Bench Planes. 4 short Jointers. 1 set Bead Planes. 1 set of Hollowes & Rounds'. 1 set 1-2 inch Matching Planes. 1 set 3-8 Matching Planes. 4 sets Cargo Matching Planes. 2 Sash Planes. 3 Table Planes. 5 Rabbitting Planes. 2 Fillisters. 2 Dadoes. 1 Scratch Plane. 1 O. G. Plane. 2 1 1-4 inch Rabbitting Planes. 2 3 4 inch Rabbitting Planes. 29 small Gages. 7 Pannel Gages. 2 Morticing Gages. 2 Floor Gages. 2 Splitting Gages. 19 Try Squares. 4 Bevels. 9 Steel Squares. 6 Claw Hammers. 2 Riveting Hammers. 4 Hatchetts. 1 sett Socket Framers. 11 Shank Framers. 29 Framing Chisels. 14 Gouges. 2 Shop Axes. 11 Wood Files. 5 Wood Rasps. 1 Water Stone. 5 Oil Stones. 5 Oil Cans. 9 Drawing Knives. 13 Augers. 1 Adze. 7 Coarse Cut-off Saws. 5 Fine Cut-off Saws. 5 Rip Saws. 6 Back Saws. 4 pair Compasses. 11 large Hand Screws. 7 small Hand Screws. 5 Malletts. 7 Wood Saws. 3 Hand Axes. 3 Key-Hole Saws. 2 Bow Saws. 1 Whip Saw. 3 Spoke Shaves. 2 Crooked Shaves. 4 Hand Screw-Drivers. 1 sett Brace & Bitts. 13 Auger Bitts. 2 Braces. 1 broken Brace. 20 used-up Bitts. 16 Bench Screws. 1 Iron Screw. 1 Broad Axe. 1 Monkey Wrench. 3 Scratch Awls. 2 large Wood Clamps. 1 Iron Clamp. 3 Heel Planes. 1 Razeing Plane. 1 Saw Set. 1 Pocket Level. 3 large Levels. 1 1 1-4 inch Moulding Plane. 2 Plows. 1 Morticeing Machine. 1 Saw Clamp. 1 Grind Stone & Bench. 1 dozen Nail Sets. 1 large Flat File. 6 Gimbléts. 1 Shave Horse. 2 Glue Pots & Kettles. 2 Plane Boxes. 2 rough Tool Boxes. 3 Stoves. 85 feet Pipe. 12 Carpenter's Benches. 8 Saw Horses.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN SHOE SHOP.

14 hammers, 13 pair pinchers, 52 shoe-knives, 2 pinchers, 1 size stick, 3 size straps, 3 peg-knives, 2 floats, 17 rub stones, 7 lap irons, 11 last-hocks, 13 shoulder-sticks, 21 pegging awls, 82 sewing ditto, 16 rasps, 4 raw-files, 5 pair compasses, 3 welt-awls, 5 shoe shaves, 11 long sticks, 8 welt-knives, 1 shank iron, 7 knee-straps, 4 files, 2 bottom brushes, 9 thumb sticks, 9 pair clamps, 10 cutting boards, 3 pair boot trees, 5 pair cramping boards, 7 pair cramping irons, 2 lamps, 30

burnishing irons, 7 paste cups, 5 ink bottles, 3 gum cans, 55 pair lasts, 25 single lasts, 1 ash pail, 2 water pails, 1 shovel, 1 pair tongs, 1 hook, 12 shoe benches, 5 shop tubs, 1 stove and pipe.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

4 anvils, 4 bellows, 4 vices, 1 grind stone, 4 sledges, 1 swedge block, 1 punching block, 8 hand hammers, 6 riveting hammers, 20 pair swedges, 6 cape swedges, 6 sets hammers, 3 flatters, 42 hand punches, 3 creasers, 3 dozen files, 8 wrenches, 30 drills, 3 iron braces, 5 screw plates with taps and dyes, 2 field drills, 52 pair tongs, 4 pair pinchers, 2 draw-knives, 2 rasps, 2 shoe-hammers, 1 nail block, 50 mundles, 6 buttises, 27 cold chisels, 8 centre punches, 2 stamps, 17 heading tools, 6 set fullers, 1 stove and pipe, 6 pair compasses, 17 handle punches, 5 oil cans, 4 fire rakes, 4 fire shovels, 2 hand vices, 1 drill machine, 1 pair scales, 6 squares, 15 hot chisels, 4 pokers, 6 harders, 1 scale.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN TAILOR SHOP.

2 setts cutting Shears, 3 Sleeve Boards, 2 Press Irons, 2 Flatts, 7 Press Boards, 12 Thimbles, 1 Ink Stand, 1 Slate, 1 Day Book, 1 Measuring Book.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN TIN SHOP.

1 Stove Pipe Roller, 1 Groover, 1 Wire Machine, 2 Turners, 2 Burers, 1 Setting Down Machine, 1 small Swedge, 1 small Punch Machine, 1 Gutter Beader, 1 Candle Machine, 2 Hammer Swedges, 1 Oval Elbow Swedge, 1 Double Seam Buck Horn, 3 pair Shears, 2 pair Snips, 1 Square Stake, 1 Blow Horn Stake, 2 Candle Mould Stakes, 1 sett Hollow Punches, 1 two-inch Conductor Stake, 1 Planishing Hammer, 1 Needle Case Stake, 3 Raising Hammers, 2 pair Pan Irons, 3 Fire Pots, 1 Long Iron Stake, 1 Vise, 2 pair Compases, 2 Files, 5 Groovers, 2 Rivet Setts, 3 Chisels, 6 Punches, 1 Oil Can, 1 large Swedge Machine, 2 Mallets, 2 Work Benches, 1 Machine Bench, 1 Stove and Pipe, 1 Tin Folder, 3 Bench Hammers, 1 sett Patterns.

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN CELL ROOM.

86 cell buckets, 9 baskets, 1 book-case, 1 clothes case, 1 medicine case, 1 oil can, 5 stoves and pipes, 4 wood boxes, 18 oil lamps, 14 doz. clothes pins, 2 ash buckets, 2 fire shovels, 5 pokers, 5 pair shears, 1 clothes horse, 34 seats, 15 solitary screens, 3 lamp fillers, 2 dummies, 5 brooms, 4 smoothing irons, 15 razors, 260 quilts, 110 blankets.

INVENTORY OF FIRE ARMS.

16 revolvers, 13 muskets, 7 bullet moulds, 5 powder flasks.

TITLE OF BOOKS IN PRISON LIBRARY.

	NO. VOLS.
Minister's Family,	1
First Impressions,	1
Peasant and Prince,	1
The Clock Maker,	1
Family Secrets,	1
Farmer's Daughter,	1
Alice Franklin,	1
Poplar Grove,	1
Domestic Tales,	1
Literary and Historical Miscellanies,	1
Dante,	1
Rollins Ancient History,	4
The Pioneers,	1
Charlemont,	1
Memoirs of Washington,	1
Last of the Mohicans,	1
Swiss Family Robinson,	1
Bancroft's History of the United States,	6
The Private Correspondence of Dan'l Webster,	2
Sinai and Palestine,	1
The Betrothed,	2
The Modern British Essayists.	1
Cooper's Naval History,	1
Partin's Life of H. Greeley,	1
Humboldt's Island of Cuba,	1
Holmes' Poems,	1
Artist Life,	1
Compendium of English Literature,	1
Star Papers,	1
Ancient and Modern History,	3
Hagar, the Martyr,	1
Moore's Poetical Works,	1
Irish Eloquence,	1
Life of Andrew Jackson,	1
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,	1
Composition and Rhetoric,	1
War in La Vendee,	1
Life of Lord E. Fitzgerald,	1
Travels in England, France, Italy and Ireland,	1
The Salamander,	1
The Japan Expedition,	1
The Young Crusader,	1

NO. VOLS.

The Day Spring, or Simple Bible Instruction,	1
Table Traits, with something on them,	1
Weems' Life of Marion,	1
A new chapter in the early Life of Washington,	1
Illustrated Manners Book,	1
Napier's Peninsular War,	5
Lingard's History of England,	13
Bryant's Poems,	2
May Brooke,	2
The Child's Own Book,	1
The Two Daughters,	1
Little Nell,	1
Oliver and the Jew Fagan,	1
Dolly Varden,	1
Senike,	1
Florence Dombey,	1
Child Wife,	1
Little Paul,	1
Sketches of the Irish Bar,	2
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of A,	1
Dinks and Mayhew on the Dog,	1
Diamond's Essays on Morality,	1
Hooper's Western Fruit Book,	1
Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsmen,	1
Knickerbocker, New York,	1
Sketchbook,	1
Life of Columbus,	3
Braabridge Hall,	1
Tales of a Traveler,	1
Astoria,	1
Crayon Miscellany,	1
Borneville Adventures,	1
Goldsmith,	1
Mahomet,	2
Conquest of Granada,	1
Alhambra,	1
New Stories,	1
Curiosity Shop,	1
Dombey and Son,	1
Martin Chuzzlewik,	1
Oliver Twist,	1
Little Dorrit,	1
Christmas Stories,	1
Sketches by Boz,	1
Pickwick Papers,	1
Barnaby Rudge,	1
Nicholas Nickleby,	1
David Copperfield,	1

	NO. VOLS.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 copies,	4
Miles Wallingford,	1
The Prairie,	1
The Pathfinder,	1
The Deerslayer,	1
The Spy,	1
The Buckeye Abroad,	1
The Two Admirals,	1
Home as found,	1
Mercedes of Castile,	1
The Redskins,	1
Precaution,	1
The Pilot,	1
Ned Myers,	1
Jack Tier,	1
The Stanstoe,	1
The Oak Openings,	1
Lionel Lincoln,	1
Afloat and Ashore,	1
The Bravo,	1
The Waterwitch,	1
Traveling Bachelor,	1
The Sea Lions,	1
The Chainbearer,	1
The Heidenmauer,	1
Homeward Bound,	1
The Monikins,	1
The Headsman,	1
The Crater,	1
Saxe's Poems,	1
Waverly Novels,	5
History of Rome, (Gibbon),	6
Eamans' Travels in Siberia,	2
The Queens of Scotland, (Mrs. Strickland),	6
The Second war with England,	2
Cattlin's N. A. Indians,	2
Memoirs of Celebrated Characters,	3
Keeper's History of the Middle Ages,	2
Songs and Ballads,	1
Carlyle's French Revolution,	2
Dred,	2
Zoe,	2
History of King Charles Second,	1
The Planter's Daughter,	1
Alfred the Great,	1
Henry the Fourth,	1
King Charles the First.	1
Poe's Works,	4

Livingston's Africa,	1
Vicar of Wakefield,	1
Life of Mary Queen of Scots,	1
Parker's Ten Sermons,	1
Parker's Sermon of Theism,	1
Washington and his Generals,	2
Heroes of the American Revolution	1
Life of Charlos the Twelfth,	1
Lights and Shadows of Indian and Pioneer Life,	1
Morning Stars of the New World,	1
Paul and Virginia, and Exiles of Siberia,	1
Marryatt's Works,	1
Spark's American Biography,	15
History of Vermont,	1
History of Georgia,	1
History of Ohio,	1
History of Connecticut,	1
History of Kentucky,	1
History of New Jersey,	1
History of Virginia,	1
History of Tennessee,	1
History of Illinois,	1
History of Massachusetts,	1
History of the Pennsylvania,	1
Sisters of Charity,	1
Ten Nights in a Bar Room,	1
The Star Papers,	1
Men and Times of the Revolution,	1
Five Years Before the Mast,	1
Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia,	1
Outre Mer,	1
The North Pacific Exploring Expedition,	1
Wisconsin and Lake Superior,	1
Moral Tales,	1
Parent's Assistant,	1
Discovery and Explorations of the Mississippi,	1
Sermons of the People,	1
Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,	1
Testimony of the Rocks,	1
Jackson and New Orleans,	1
Expedition to the Dead Sea and Jordan,	1
My Schools and Schoolmasters,	1
Songs and Ballads of the A. Revolution,	1
Life Thoughts,	1
Tent Life in the Holy Land,	1
Home and Social Philosophy,	1
Spurgeon's Sermons,	1
Humorous Poetry,	1

	NO. VOLS.
Reollections of Shelly and Byron, ...	1
Life of Wm. Penn, ...	1
Weem's Life of Marion, ...	1
Weems' Life of Washington, ...	1
Weems' Life of Franklin, ...	1
Sunny Memoris of Foreign Lands, ...	2
Bryant's Poems, ...	1
Early Friendship, ...	1
Tired of Housekeeping, ...	1
Sowing and Reaping, ...	1
American Florist Guide, ...	1
Munn's Practical Land Drainer, ...	1
Napoleon in Exile, ...	1
Beaumont or the Kentucky Tragedy, ...	1
The Scout, ...	1
History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, ...	1
Genius of Christianity, ...	1
Longfellow's Poems, ...	2
The Prairie, ...	1
Confession, ...	1
Califorina in Doors and Out, ...	1
The Hidden Patte, ...	1
Heroines of History, ...	1
Heroines of Charity, ...	1
Sissy Jupe, ...	1
German Works, ...	43

There is quite a large amount of books under the denomination of Christian Library, but are not read, and I have not mentioned them by name.

Prison Indebtedness Jan'y 4th, 1858.

**Payments on Same and Balance of Indebtedness
Jan'y 1st, 1859.**

Due on Current Expenses, 1857, True Footings,	\$4,938 16	Paid indebtedness to citizens,	10,216 03
“ “ Main Building, “	5,184 95	“ by work in shops,	22 82
“ “ Claims of 1855 and 1856,	274 34	Albert Walker Claim Rejected,	45 00
“ Convicts for over work,	376 04	Paid on indebtedness to Convicts,	219 50
“ “ “ Money held in trust,	159 56	Balance due Citizens,	\$151 46
“ “ “ “ “ not reported,	1 57	“ “ Convicts,	314 23
“ for Wood and Printing, not reported,	34 42		
	10,969 04		10,969 04

Prison Indebtedness for Current Expenses, 1858.

Payments on same, and Balance of Indebtedness January 1st, 1859.

For Office Salaries, ...	\$15,342 02	On Officers Salaries, ...	\$18,748 57	
" Commissioners Credits, Salary included, ...	2,112 14	" Beef and Pork, ...	4,563 54	
" Beef and Pork, ...	6,040 77	" Flour and Corn Meal, ...	1,098 94	
" Lights and Fuel, ...	1,374 14	" Groceries, ...	1,046 75	
" Flour and Corn Meal, ...	1,491 20	" Stock and Tools for Shops, ...	1,443 32	
" Merchandise, ...	3,727 81	" Merchandise, ...	1,987 83	
" Groceries, ...	1,229 47	" Hospital Stores, ...	165 16	
" Stock and Tools for Shoe, Coopers, and Tailors' Shops, ...	1,914 30	" Hardware, ...	111 90	
" Hospital Stores, ...	226 03	" Books for Prison Library, Blank Books and Stationery, ...	358 39	
" Hardware, ...	416 69	" Postage, Newspapers and Printing, ...	123 77	
" Books for Prison Library, Blank Books and Stationery, ...	364 60	" Recapture of escaped Convict, ...	187 50	
" Postage, Newspapers and Printing, ...	142 77	" Paid Prisoners on discharge, ...	387 00	
" Recapture of escaped Convict, ...	187 50	" Prisoners Deposits, ...	9 28	
" Prisoners deposits on entrance, ...	24 13	" Hay and Straw, ...	58 50	
" Money paid Prisoners on discharge, ...	387 00	" Freightage, ...	109 67	
" Hay and Straw, ...	61 50	" Furniture, ...	15 00	
" Freightage, ...	109 67	" Cow, ...	35 00	
" Furniture, ...	15 00	" Surveying and estimate for Drain, ...	12 00	
" Milch Cow, ...	85 00	" Arms and Ammunition, ...	41 00	
" Surveying and estimate for Drain, ...	12 00	" Lights and Fuel, ...	1,164 78	
" Arms and Ammunition, ...	41 00	" Apply on Commissioners Credits, ...	1,403 02	\$28,070 82
" Pumps, and repairs on same, ...	32 80	Work in Shops and articles sold from Yard to apply on indebtedness, ...	1,666 34	
" Repairing Clock, ...	8 50	Groceries, Flour, Beef &c., charged to Commissioners, ...	719 12	
		Paid Claims against individuals, ...	44 52	2,429 98
		Balance due on Officers Salaries, ...	343 15	

		Balance due on Beef, Pork, Flour and Meal,	\$ 1,767 91	
	"	" Groceries and Merchandise,	1,795 77	
	"	" Hardware, ...	138 29	
	"	" Stock and Tools for Shops,.	433 08	
	"	" Lights and Fuel, ...	182 31	
	"	" Hospital Stores, ...	52 87	
	"	" Printing and Stationery,...	25 21	
	"	" Convicts Deposits, ...	15 85	
	"	" Pumps and Repairs;	82 81	
	"	" Hay and Straw, ...	8 00	4,790 25
\$35,291 5				\$35,291 05

Building Indebtedness, 1858.

Payments on same and Balance due Jan'y 1, 1858.

For Stone, ...	\$4,600 26	On Stone, ...	\$734 53	
" Lumber, ...	1,868 32	" Lumber, ...	749 06	
" Hardware, ...	2,308 59	" Hardware, ...	1,708 39	
" Labor of Citizen Mechanics, Overseers and Architect, ...	2,781 24	" Citizens, Mechanics, Overseers & Arch't, ...	1,875 12	
" Lime, Sand, Plaster Paris and Plastering Hair, ...	1,020 73	" Lime, Sand, Hair and Plaster Paris, ...	631 76	
" Roofing and Plumbing, ...	1,889 27	" Roofing and Plumbing, ...	383 03	
" Glass, Putty and Paints, ...	558 92	" Glass, Putty and Nails, ...	475 09	
" Coal, ...	227 06	" Coal, ...	162 00	
" Team Hire, ...	923 00	" Team Hire, ...	668 75	
" Brick and Rub Stone, ...	22 00	" Brick, Rub Stone and Rope, ...	34 75	
" Rope, ...	12 75	" Freightage, ...	116 72	7,539 20
" Freightage, ...	116 72	" Settled by work in shops, sale of articles from Yard, House rent and claims against individuals, ...		942 79
		" Balance due for Lumber, ...	965 28	
		" " " Stone, ...	3,478 84	
		" " " Hardware, ...	600 20	
		" " " Labor of Citizens, Mechanics, Overseers and Architect, ...	698 49	
		" " " Lime and Sand, ...	331 61	
		" " " Roofing and Plumbing, ...	1,476 11	
		" " " Glass and Paints, ...	81 83	
		" " " Coal and Team Hire, ...	214 51	7,846 87
	\$16,328 86			\$16,328 86

Cash Receipts.

Disbursements.

From State Treasurer's appropriations, . . .	\$47,000 00	Paid citizens on indebtedness of 1857, . . .	\$10,216 03
" shops and sale of articles from yard, . . .	845 86	" convicts on indebtedness of 1857, . . .	219 50
" convicts on entering prison, . . .	24 13	" on building indebtedness 1858, . . .	7,539 20
" R. Pebbles on reported indebtedness to State, . . .	12 04	" on indebtedness for current expenses 1858, . . .	28,070 82
		" balance in hand of Commissioner December 31, 1858, . . .	1,336 48
	\$47,382 03		\$47,382 03

There have been confined in the prison, since its organization, 472 prisoners, of which number

Milwaukee county furnished	.	.	232
Rock do do	.	.	26
Waukesha do do	.	.	15
Dodge do do	.	.	15
Jefferson, do do	.	.	16
Racine do do	.	.	29
Dane do do	.	.	14
Walworth do do	.	.	10
Columbia do do	.	.	16
Fond du Lac do do	.	.	10
Marquette do do	.	.	7
Ozaukee do do	.	.	9
Kenosha do do	.	.	8
Iowa do do	.	.	4
Lafayette do do	.	.	5
Sauk do do	.	.	3
Manitowoc do do	.	.	4
Pierce do do	.	.	1
Portage do do	.	.	2
Adams do do	.	.	2
Waushara do do	.	.	1
Grant do do	.	.	8
Calumet do do	.	.	1
Richland do do	.	.	2
Crawford do do	.	.	3
Winnebago do do	.	.	3
Outagamie do do	.	.	1
Waupaca do do	.	.	1
Bad Axe do do	.	.	3
Juneau do do	.	.	2
Green do do	.	.	1
Brown do do	.	.	9
Jackson do do	.	.	1
La Crosse do do	.	.	3
St. Croix do do	.	.	2
Washington do do	.	.	3-472

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

Germany,	120	Vermont,	11
Ireland,	82	Connecticut,	5
England,	28	Massachusetts,	7
Scotland,	5	Maine,	5
Wales,	4	Kentucky,	3

France,	2	Indiana,	2
Norway,	7	Illinois,	2
Holland,	2	Michigan,	3
Switzerland,	3	Maryland,	3
Atlantic Ocean,	1	Virginia,	2
Jamaica, W. I.,	1	New Jersey,	1
Mexico,	1	New Hampshire,	1
Canada,	16	Tennessee,	1
New York,	109	Rhode Island,	1
Ohio,	28	Wisconsin,	1
Pennsylvania,	14	South Carolina,	1

472

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTED.

Murder, 1st Degree,	26
“ 2d “	3
“ 3d “	1
Manslaughter, 1st Degree,	7
“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	7
“ 4th “	1
Rape,	8
Embezzlement,	8
Burglary,	39
Assault, with intent to commit rape,	7
“ “ “ kill,	14
Arson,	15
Robbery,	7
Counterfeiting,	17
Keeping house of ill fame,	7
Forgery,	3
Incest,	4
Perjury,	3
Poisoning well,	1
Assault, with intent to maim,	1
Sodomy,	2
Adultery,	3
Poligamy,	2
Obtaining money under false pretences,	3
Prison breaking,	3
House breaking, with intent to murder & steal,	2
Placing obstructions on R. R. track,	1
Larceny of different grades,	272
Total,	472

Of the total number confined there has been discharged 270, in manner as follows:

On expiration of sentence, ...	152	
By pardon, ...	108	
On Writ of Habeas Corpus, ...	3	
By Order of Supreme Court, ...	1	
Escapes without re-capture.	1	
Deaths from natural causes, ...	4	
Suicides, ...	1	
		270
No. of convicts in prison January 1st, 1858,	160	
Number received during the past year, .	127	
Total number in prison during the year,		287
Number discharged on expiration of sentence,	67	
Pardoned, ...	16	
On Writ of Habeas Corpus, ...	1	
Deaths, ...	1	85
Number in prison January 1st, 1859, ...		202

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS CONFINED JANUARY 1st, 1859.

Germany,	47	Ohio,	12
Ireland,	29	Wisconsin,	1
England,	13	Vermont,	2
Scotland,	1	Kentucky,	2
Norway,	4	New Jersey,	1
Switzerland,	1	Maine,	4
France,	1	Connecticut,	2
Mexico,	1	Virginia,	1
Canada,	9	Maryland,	1
New York,	55	Illinois,	1
Pennsylvania,	10	Michigan,	1
Massachusetts,	3		
			202

AGES.

15 and under, ...	2
Between 15 and 20, ...	21
“ 20 “ 30, ...	89
“ 30 “ 40, ...	55
“ 40 “ 50, ...	21
“ 50 “ 60, ...	12
“ 60 “ 70, ...	1
“ 70 “ 80, ...	1
	202

Of the 287 confined during the past year,

Milwaukee County furnished,	.	.	.	132
Racine,	do.	do.	.	19
Rock	do.	do.	.	15
Dodge,	do.	do.	.	13
Columbia,	do.	do.	.	13
Dane	do.	do.	.	10
Marquette,	do.	do.	.	7
Waukesha,	do.	do.	.	8
Ozaukee,	do.	do.	.	5
Walworth,	do.	do.	.	7
Jefferson	do.	do.	.	7
Manitowoc	do.	do.	.	4
Fond du Lac	do.	do.	.	6
Grant	do.	do.	.	6
Pierce	do.	do.	.	1
Kenosha	do.	do.	.	2
Portage	do.	do.	.	2
Adams	do.	do.	.	2
Lafayette	do.	do.	.	2
Sauk	do.	do.	.	2
Waushara	do.	do.	.	1
Calumet	do.	do.	.	1
Richland	do.	do.	.	2
Crawford	do.	do.	.	3
Winnebago,	do.	do.	.	2
Outagamie	do.	do.	.	1
Iowa,	do.	do.	.	2
Waupaca,	do.	do.	.	1
Bad Axe	do.	do.	.	2
Juneau	do.	do.	.	2
Green	do.	do.	.	1
Brown	do.	do.	.	2
La Crosse	do.	do.	.	2
St. Croix	do.	do.	.	1
Washington	do.	do.	.	1
Total,	.	.	.	287

Crimes for which those confined during the year were convicted :

Murder, 1st degree,	.	.	.	21
“ 2d “	.	.	.	3
“ 3d “	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter, 1st degree,	.	.	.	3
“ 2d “	.	.	.	3
“ 3d “	.	.	.	4

" 4th "	1
Rape	5
Embezzlement, ...	7
Burglary, ...	28
Poisoning Well, ...	1
Assault with intent to kill, ...	7
" " " to commit Rape, ...	4
Arson, ...	7
Perjury, ...	2
Robbery, ...	2
Sodomy, ...	1
Adultery, ...	1
Counterfeiting, ...	7
Poligamy, ...	2
Keeping House of Ill Fame, ...	4
Larceny, ...	164
Prison Breaking, ...	3
Placing obstructions on Railroad track, ...	1
Office breaking, ...	4
Assault with intent to steal, ...	1
	287

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF CONVICTS IN PRISON, JANUARY 1, 1859.

Read and write English,	126
" " " German,	30
" " " both English and German,	13
" " " " French and English,	2
" " " Norwegian,	2
" but not write,	21
Neither read nor write,	8
	202
Learned to read since incarceration,	4
" " write " "	5
" " read and write both,	2

HABITS.

Temperate,	41
Intemperate,	90
Moderate,	71
	202

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF CONVICTS.

Catholic,	44
Lutheran,	37
Presbyterian,	18
Methodist,	51
Baptist,	20
Episcopal or Church of England,	17
Jew,	2
Universalist,	2
Mormon,	3
Christian, or New Light,	2
No Religious Instruction,	6
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In conclusion, I return my thanks to my ever vigilant, ever faithful and upright deputy, James Giddings, without whose assistance I could not have managed the intricate affairs of the institution. With other officers I have not been so fortunate, though to those now in my employ, I acknowledge a debt of gratitude for unwearied exertions in behalf of the State, and in rendering my labors less onerous.

I leave to the judgment of a committee who may be appointed to settle with me, to say how much should be appropriated for building purposes.

EDWARD M. MACGRAW,
State Prison Commissioner.

DODGE COUNTY, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 7th day of January, A. D.
1859.

L. B. HILLS, Notary Public.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

I submit the following report of the Medical Department of the Wisconsin State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1858:

The health of the prisoners has been such as will compare favorably with any similar institution in our country.

No epidemic has prevailed—some cases of acute disease, but of a mild character. Rheumatism has been the most troublesome.

One case of varioloid has occurred—an officer of the institution who had recently been employed, was attacked, and a

good many of the convicts were exposed ; but, by vaccination and the energetic means used by the Commissioner in removing the patient from the prison yard, the disease was communicated to none of the prisoners.

But one death has occurred in the institution for the past two years, and that by pulmonary disease.

This might be regarded as unusual among the same number of persons in any situation of life ; but more especially among those who have indulged in all manner of excesses that would, under any circumstances, tend to impair the general health.

Recently, there has been completed in the main building a small hospital, which will add greatly to the comfort of the sick, but would be entirely inadequate in case an epidemic should break out, on account of its size and poor ventilation.

It seems to me the health of the convict should be cared for, so far as is consistent with a wholesome discipline, that they may go forth to the world with improved health, as a stimulus to reform and better their condition in life, and rise above the degradation of a criminal.

There is at present, two insane convicts imprisoned for life.

Whatever may be said against sending insane convicts to Lunatic Asylums, certainly there is a great deal of truth that there can be no justice in compelling the insane, be they poor or rich, to occupy the same room, and eat at the same table, and associate as companions with those who have been confined in a State Prison as felons.

On the other hand, no one but will admit that a prison contains no facilities for the improvement of such cases. In their close confinement the physician is deprived of aid, the patient of the benefit of pure air and exercise, and the kind and soothing influences and attentions of an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of the insane.

Nothing has been omitted by the commissioner or deputy Warden to increase the sanitary condition of those under their charge—all requisite attention has been paid the sick. The cleanliness of the Prison has at all times been vigilantly attended to. The food has been of a healthful kind, properly cooked, and of sufficient quantity.

All aid has been rendered the convicts that could under the circumstances, for amending their condition both moral and spiritual.

They are furnished with books, they have been consoled by the teachings and advice of our excellent chaplain, and if they do not become reformed, they at least know better the duties and obligations of mankind as they go forth again to the world.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, A. W. Randall:

SIR:—I avail myself of the present opportunity to forward a short report to your Excellency, concerning our proceedings during the past year, in the exercise of our duties as chaplain of our prison.

I am happy to say that I have been encouraged and assisted in the performance of said duties by the kind and gentlemanly conduct of our Wardens, both of whom have set a good example in countenancing our public worship by their presence, and by the frequent presence of their families. Other aid has been afforded by occasional sermons and addresses delivered by other speakers, who have felt a deep interest in behalf of our inmates.

In addition to these advantages, our officers have been found at their posts of duty, and have kept things in order through our public services, so that ladies and gentlemen attending from the outside, could sit peaceably and undisturbed in our congregation, as in other churches or places of public worship.

Another pleasant matter relating to our religious privileges, has been our public singing, in which our officers and choir of singers among the prisoners, take an active part, and, I must say, I have found my soul delighted and blessed while I have listened to the songs of Zion so melodiously sung by the joint voices and united efforts to glorify God together, especially when I considered that but a short time before, many of them were engaged in bacchanalian orgies, and singing the songs of sin and folly.

Many of these unfortunat men have frankly and affectingly acknowledged to me their participation in such scenes, and one man has informed me that his debauch lasted him four score days! I humbly trust he has seen his sin and folly, as he professes to have been convinced of his errors since his incarceration in this prison, and proposes, by the help of God, to live soberly, righteously and godly during the remainder of his life. Amen!

We have, also, another among the convicts, who has said to me in the fullness of his troubled heart, "Father Smith, I have sworn my last oath, and drank my last glass of liquor," and he has given me a promise to serve the Lord and live a better life for the time to come.

In addition to these, I could mention to your Excellency several others, who have been outrageous characters, but who I trust, have repented of their sins, and believe in God with a heart unto righteousness, and who with their mouths are willing to make confessions unto salvation.

Two other persons expressed their hope to me that the experience just referred to, was realized in their case, and I, also, hope their subsequent lives will show that their belief is not in vain.

In closing this brief report, I am pleased to think that our labors have not been in vain in the Lord. Numbers of the prisoners have called on me when their terms have expired, to thank me and the wardens and officers for our endeavors to do them good, and have pledged me their word never to return to their sinful habits nor vicious company again.

The following is an extract from a letter one of these men sent me after his discharge from this prison:

*“Reverend Sir:—*I take this opportunity to address you, according to promise. I am about going into business at stone cutting. I can do well at it. I am now working by the month, and will continue to do so until I get money enough to buy tools, and then I can have a chance to work for myself, which I can do in about three months.

I should like to hear from my fellow prisoners. I hope their experience will be of benefit to them, as mine was to me. Father Smith, I cannot repay your kindness, but it is my hope and my prayer that he who rules all things will reward you with a crown of everlasting life. I still want your prayers, and I hope, and should like to hear, that the prisoners have repented at the throne of mercy before it is too late. Tell them to pray for themselves. Father Smith, I never can forget the good counsel you have given me when I was there, but I hope you will have your reward from him who bade the waves be still.”

In addition to the writer above, I am acquainted with another who left the prison under similar feelings, and is now earning two dollars a day and living comfortably with the wife of his youth and their two lovely children. He enjoys good health and attends the sanctuary with his family, and bids fair for the kingdom of Heaven, although he was a vile sinner when he first entered our prison.

It affords me pleasure to advert to the goodness of our Heavenly Father in favoring us with such wonderful health, considering we have only two men in our hospital out of about two hundred; and what is still as wonderful, we have had but one death during the year. Wishing your Excellency the blessings of Providence, grace and glory, I remain yours,

Most affectionately,

SAMUEL SMITH,
Chaplain Wisconsin State Prison.